

Fulbright Acts to Quiz Nixon Aides

Plans Bill to Force Testimony on Policy

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., disclosed yesterday that he planned to introduce legislation requiring cabinet officials and White House staff members to explain administration policy before Congress.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman launched in an interview what he has called the communication breakdown between the executive and legislative branches.

"There is no dialogue," he said. "We are suffering from a lack of exchange of views. We learn more from what the executive is really thinking, for example, from an article such as appeared in this morning's paper, an article by Peregrine Worsthorne of the London Sunday Telegraph reprinted in The Washington Post."

"Our system," Sen. Fulbright said, "is based upon a decent respect for the various branches of government. If the executive branch is contemptuous for the Congress and does not wish to consult it, it is extremely difficult to make them do so."

Credibility Issue

Sen. Fulbright said that he had been trying to work behind the scenes instead of speaking out as the chief dissent. But he has been told that he was a "contingent administration effort to undermine the credibility of the opposition."

In addition, he charged that the newly enacted policy of "protective endorsement," used to justify sending U.S. troops into Laos, goes against the letter as well as the spirit of congressional enactments.

Expressing disappointment in President Nixon's State of the World message last week, Sen. Fulbright called it "largely a political document" which was not "really significant." He said "rhetoric doesn't conform to their actions" and that neither a negotiated solution to the war in Vietnam nor a strategic arms limitation agreement appeared likely.

Sen. Fulbright appeared to concede that even the kind of endorsement he has in mind might not be "effective" with an unwilling executive branch. He said that introducing the bill would have the effect of "precipitating a discussion of the question as to whether or not we should not be entitled to, as a matter of law, that they come and explain and discuss their policies in public open session."

He described as symptomatic of the communication breakdown "a well-developed program of undermining the opposition... (which) I think goes further than any I've been acquainted with before."

Sen. Fulbright said that allusions to lack of patriotism and even treason were used to undermine the credibility of the opposition. He cited as one example the White House's decision to "kill" a newspaper column stating that Sen. Fulbright was "downright eager to be proved right by an American defeat in Indochina."

Another incident was an appearance before Senate and Foreign Service officers by John Lehman Jr., a National Security Council official. Mr. Lehman reportedly said in an off-the-record discussion that Sen. Fulbright had a "psychological attitude toward the administration and accused him of a 'dereliction of trust and lack of good faith.'"

Sen. Fulbright said he had asked for Henry A. Kissinger or Mr. Lehman to come before the committee "to clarify these views and to let us know where there had been any lack of classified information." He said, "So far, Mr. Kissinger hasn't seen fit to reply to that letter."

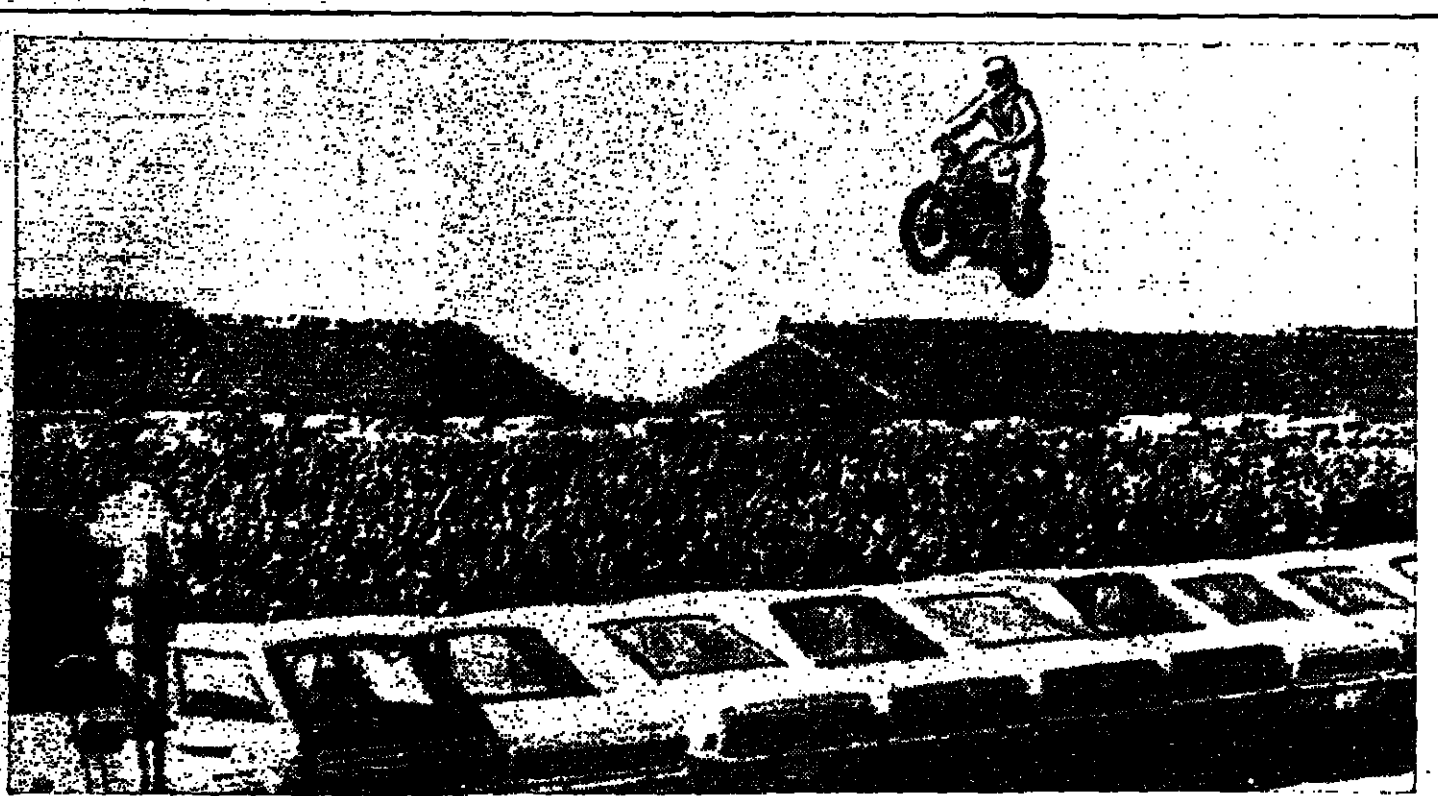
Sen. Fulbright said that his bill would require the secretary of state and others, like Mr. Lehman, to respond to a request from Congress to appear. Executive privilege, he said, could be invoked only for documents containing "sensitive information which the President himself must decide is so sensitive that it would affect adversely the national interest" to disclose.

Prague Rebels' Trial Adjourned for Week

PRAGUE, March 1 (Reuters).—The trial of 19 Trotskyites was adjourned for one week shortly after it began today when one of the defendants challenged the objectivity of the court.

A higher court's disqualification of the three-man panel of judges could mean a long delay and more time in jail for the defendants, most of whom have already been imprisoned for more than a year. The 15 men and four women are accused of subverting the republic by organizing "the Revolutionary Socialist party" and printing Trotskyite leaflets.

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THROUGH TRAFFIC SYSTEM—Motorcycle stuntman Evil Knievel shows how to get through traffic-congested roads as he sails over a line of 19 cars at the start of the Miller 500 stock car race in Ontario, Calif.

Aftermath of Senate Hearing

Judge Challenges Nixon SEC Nominee

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—Testimony given a Senate committee by William J. Casey, President Nixon's nominee for chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been disputed by a federal judge.

Releasing an exchange of letters with Judge J. Braxton Craven Jr. of the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said it reveals a "serious discrepancy" between the judge's account of a nine-year-old plagiarism suit and what Mr. Casey told the Senate Banking Committee in February.

Reached last night, Mr. Casey said he was prepared to appear before any further hearings that might be called. The 56-year-old tax lawyer said that he had testified to the best of his recollection and is not planning to ask the President to withdraw his nomination.

The Banking Committee voted Feb. 10 to approve Mr. Casey's nomination, with Sen. Proxmire abstaining, but has not reported to the Senate and can reverse its action if it sees fit. The committee will meet tomorrow to decide whether to reopen the hearing on the nomination.

Two Securities Cases

Since the vote, reports have come to light of two cases in which Mr. Casey was accused of violating the securities laws he would be charged with enforcing as SEC chairman. One has not been settled. The other case was settled out of court.

Mr. Casey has dismissed the case—the securities case and the one he discussed before the committee—as the sort of "nuisance suit," normal for a busy businessman.

The correspondence released by Sen. Proxmire yesterday concerns a plagiarism case settled out of court in 1962.

In it Henry Field, of Indianapolis, sued a publishing house, Prentice Hall, and Mr. Casey, then a member of the firm's editorial board. Mr. Field charged them with using material from a manuscript he had written and they had rejected.

A jury in the case had ruled against Mr. Casey and the publisher before the case was settled. In his testimony to the Senate committee, Mr. Casey said the judge took the highly unusual step of calling in attorneys for both sides, telling them "that the evidence in the case and that he would set it aside, and he recommended that the parties get together and settle it." If the attorneys did not settle it, Mr. Casey said, the judge said he would call for a new trial.

Sen. Proxmire wrote Judge

Craven and asked him to comment on this account.

"I do not recall," Judge Craven replied, telling anyone, "that the verdict was not supported by the evidence, and I am as reasonably sure as one can be after nine years that I made no such statement."

"I did not indicate that I would set the verdict aside and order a new trial unless the parties got together and settled the case," Judge Craven also denied that the transcript was sealed on his initiative.

Mr. Casey said last night that he did not want to dispute Judge Craven's recollection. "I testified to my best recollection and to what my attorney had told me from his recollection," he said.

A Strike the Public Likes

ROME, March 1 (Reuters).—Italian motorists had free drives on the country's vast network of toll motorways yesterday as toll collectors began the first of a series of staggered strikes. The strikes follow the breakdown of negotiations over a new labor contract.

In his argument Mr. Carmichael contends that the Panthers are victims of their rhetoric, which he says, forced them into positions that they could not defend. Others agree.

"The man (government) came down on them and they lost," these people argue. "They've been wiped out. It's as simple as that."

Others, while not ready to admit that the Panthers are dead, say that the party is in the midst of a serious ideological dispute that threatens to tear it apart.

Now Unavailable

Panther leadership, once quite talkative, now refuses to make itself available to discuss the party's status or the rumors that it is all but defunct.

Some say that at this point Panther leaders are attempting to keep out of the news because most of them face criminal trials and are attempting to win delays from the court in order to be defended by Charles R. Garry.

Mr. Garry, chief counsel for the party, is currently defending Bobby Seale, its national chairman, who is on trial in New Haven, Conn., on charges of murder and conspiracy.

Newton, recently designated supreme commander of the party, is charged with manslaughter in connection with the 1967 shooting of an Oakland policeman. He was convicted in a previous trial and served time but the conviction was later reversed because of various errors by the trial judge.

While in city after city the police place Panther membership at a low level, such figures do not accurately reflect the party's influence and support in the black community.

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Volpe Decries SST Foes' 'Sloganeering'

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—A new fight over continued federal spending for development of a supersonic transport plane began in Congress today with Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe accusing SST foes of using "almost hysterical sloganeering" to kill it.

Mr. Volpe and William M. Magruder, director of the \$1.3 billion SST project for the Transportation Department, testified before a House subcommittee considering an administration request to continue SST funding through June 30 at the current level of \$210 million and to provide \$235 million in new money for the next fiscal year.

The House and the Senate agreed late last year after long, heated debate to maintain financing of the SST until the end of this month.

Great Investment

If Congress refuses to extend present spending, development of two SST prototypes would be halted unless private industry chose to proceed on its own.

Mr. Volpe said that the \$664 million the project already has cost American taxpayers represented a great investment.

He urged Congress to decide the question of further spending "on the basis of facts to be presented here, rather than on the basis of unsupported charges and what has become at times almost hysterical sloganeering."

The secretary discounted claims by SST opponents that the plane would create ear-shattering sonic booms, cause increased incidence of skin cancer, disturb animal life.

Worldwide Manhunt In German Kidnap

MUNICH, March 1 (AP).—German police today opened an international manhunt for Joerg-Hagen Roll, in connection with last week's kidnapping of Michael Lohmer, 7, and the abduction last year of Stefan Arnold, 5.

Munich police chief Manfred Schreier said the international police organization, Interpol, was asked to help in finding Mr. Roll, 33, after he was identified by the Lohmer boy from photographs of suspects. Two other men, unidentified as yet, were also being sought in the kidnapping.

In Fund Plea to Congress

Italian Bettor Wins \$706,400

BOLOGNA, Italy, March 1 (AP).—An unknown bettor won a record \$706,400 in yesterday's Totocalcio, the popular pari-mutuel system lottery based on Italian Soccer League games.

The winner made eight bets on yesterday's soccer games. He spent a total of \$128. The winner guessed all 18 games correctly on one sheet and had three sheets with 13 correct. Under the Italian soccer pool rules, bettors receive prizes when they guess 13 and 12 games correctly.

SEATO Exercise March 26

BANGKOK, March 1 (UPI).—Soldiers, ships and planes from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Britain and the United States will participate in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization's 39th military exercise in the Philippines March 26-April 8, a SEATO spokesman said today.

Mr. Magruder's testimony was similar. He repeated the administration's belief that stopping work on the SST would deal a severe economic blow to the aerospace industry. And he said commercial production of an SST would provide 150,000 jobs over the next 15 years.

Mr. Volpe said, "we cannot and should not disrupt it by shaving off a few dollars in the name of economy."

If testing of the prototypes or other environmental research indicates that the SST would damage the environment, Mr. Volpe said, he will "do everything possible" to see that it does not fly in commercial service.

With construction of the prototypes on schedule and the first test flights planned for 1973,

reproduction and trigger melting of the polar ice caps.

He said "enlightened American technology" would produce an SST "which is compatible with the world's environment—a transport which must be built if this nation of ours is to keep pace with the future."

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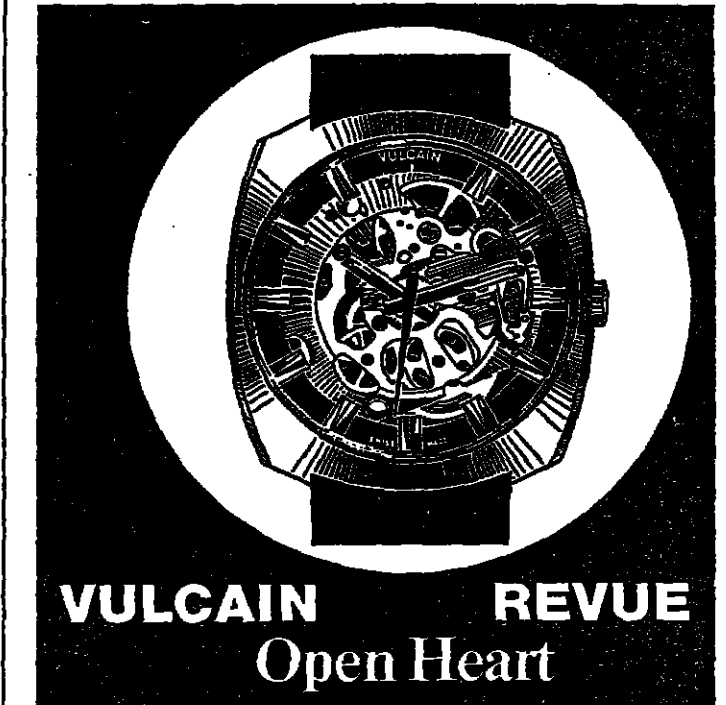
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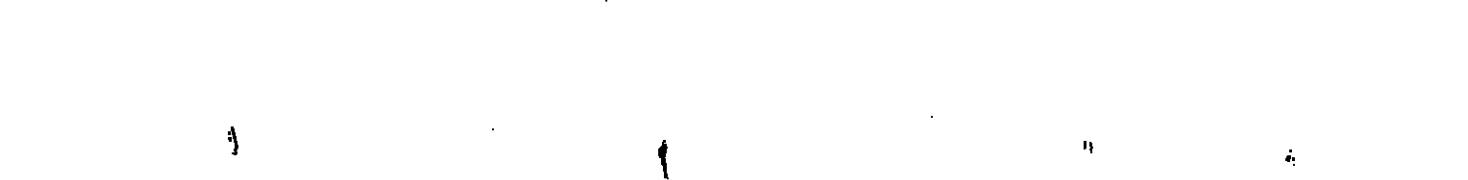
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nothing is hidden from you any more. There is no dial to cover up the inner beauty of our superbly handcrafted Swiss movements. Be different, own an exclusive Open Heart.
Available in Switzerland, from US-\$42.00, under the brands Vulcain and Revue at all leading jewellers and at Bucherer's. For nearest dealer in other countries apply to Vulcain-Revue Factories, La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland).
Also ask to see the world-famous Vulcain Cricket alarm wrist watch.



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Laos: The End of the Line

What are we supposed to make of the big talk from Saigon's leaders about an invasion of North Vietnam? Nothing much, apparently. If you accept the private reassurances of administration officials, the United States is not going to invade—or even "incurse"—with its own troops, and the performance of the South Vietnamese in Laos so far does not argue for their trying it, even with American air and logistical support. We are also told, however, that there is no point in relieving the enemy of all anxiety on this count either; so that is why the President pointedly left that option wide open when the question came up at his last press conference and also why Dr. Kissinger, when he was asked about it by Bernard Kalb on the CBS morning news the other day, would say no more than that "it's not the dominant probability at this moment." In other words this is an exercise in psychological warfare—the theory being that while this invasion threat remains, the North Vietnamese cannot deploy their full resources against the South Vietnamese forces in southern Laos.

Well, it is a perfectly sound theory for a conventional war situation and one would not want to deprive our side of the capacity to engage in feints and threats to keep the enemy off-balance and in doubt. But the fact of the matter is that this is not, and never has been, a conventional war, either in the manner in which it has been waged or in the way it has been dealt with politically at home. From the very beginning of our involvement, the essence of the strategy has been to start small, while talking big; to profess to be engaging in strictly limited measures, for home front consumption, while holding out the projection of nearly limitless measures by way of encouraging conciliation, or capitulation, by the enemy.

The Johnson administration called it "graduated response" and the way it worked was that the next step always began as a bluff on the assumption that the last turn of the thumbscrew—the last infusion of American troops or deep penetration of our bombers in the North—would do the trick. When the last turn didn't work, however, the bluff—the logical next turn of the screw—all too often became the reality.

Ultimately, of course, the Johnson administration ran out of things it could do to "graduate" our response without taking unacceptable risks, either in terms of what the Russians or the Chinese might do, or in terms of a political upheaval at home. The turning point, when the Johnson strategy collapsed, came early in 1968, when we didn't add the next requested increment of American troops, and stopped most of the bombing of the North, and abandoned the search for the shortcut that would bring the enemy to negotiate an acceptable settlement, that is when the switch to "Vietnamization" really began, when the progressive withdrawal of American troops became inevitable.

We recite this history at some length in order to point up what is different and what is the same about the Nixon strategy. It is rightly called different in that we are actually withdrawing our troops and accelerating the transfer of the war burden to the South Vietnamese; in this sense the war, for us, is shrinking, even while it spills over into Cambodia and Laos.

But it is the same in one essential element, because we are still employing the

same old thumbscrew in search of the short-cut—the quick fix. Not the least of the arguments made at the time of Cambodia was that this would show the other side that President Nixon was tough and unpredictable; and then came Laos, out of the blue, to reinsure the Cambodian operation. An administration that would invade Laos would do what next? Invade North Vietnam, of course, or at least let the enemy think that it would; perhaps this would bring the North Vietnamese to their senses and encourage them to negotiate.

We do not say that invasion is President Nixon's intent; we merely note that the progression from bluff to actuality has been the story of Vietnam all along; it is an insidious process, in which the next step, however unwanted, is very nearly forced upon us by the failure of the last. We are told this won't happen now because our side is winning and the enemy is on the ropes. And anyway it's all different because now we are getting out. But we were told that in October, 1963, when the South Vietnamese were winning and the enemy's cause was never more forlorn, and we were beginning to schedule the withdrawal of our men.

But it didn't work out that way in 1963; in November of that year Diem was overthrown and the North Vietnamese moved in to exploit the resulting political chaos; in almost no time the balance of force shifted to the enemy. It didn't work out that way in early 1965, when the first American combat units landed in South Vietnam and we were told not to worry; our troops were there to guard our airfields, to free the South Vietnamese to fight, to "buy time" for Saigon to mobilize.

And it didn't work in Cambodia, which was supposed to be "decisive." After Cambodia came Laos. So maybe it will work in Laos, although the initial returns are hardly encouraging. In any case, it is not too soon to be looking for the next turn of the thumbscrew, which in all logic would seem to be an invasion of North Vietnam.

It may never come to that, of course; but that, in our view, is the issue that ought to be concerning the war critics of both parties in Congress—rather than a revival of the McGovern-Hatfield resolution which failed last year.

Later in the spring, when we can better judge the Laotian gamble and weigh the President's new schedule of withdrawals, which is due in April, will be time enough to argue over the fixing of some future deadline for ending the war. For now, the first order of business ought to be passage of the Mondale-Saxbe resolution which would forbid any American participation of any sort in an invasion—or "incurse"—into North Vietnam. If the administration had no such designs, no great harm will have been done; we have, after all, imposed other limits on what we are prepared to do by way of trying to persuade the North Vietnamese to give in, or give up or go away.

And if the administration actually harbors some such intention, that is all the more reason for Congress to build upon the precedent of last year's Cooper-Church amendment and impose yet another restraint. Not the least of the lessons of Vietnam is that when you are dealing with thumbscrews, the temptation is almost irresistible to try one more twist, at ever-increasing risk, because there is always the hope that the next twist will be the last.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Heath's Immigration Bill

The British government's bill to set up additional curbs on immigrants from Commonwealth countries would carry out a specific pledge by Prime Minister Heath's Conservative party in the 1970 election campaign.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling says the government's purpose is to assure the public that there will be "no further large-scale permanent immigration," but he knows that the flow has been reduced to a trickle under existing law. At present the Home Secretary can issue in a year as few as 5,000 work permits—the document which must be held by an arriving head of family on entry.

Mr. Maudling's bill in practice would have little effect on the number of incoming immigrants but would obligate arrivals to register with the police and to obtain government consent for any change of job or address. Unless, that is, the arrival could qualify as a "patrial," one who had been born or naturalized in Britain or who had

a parent or grandparent who had been. "Patrials" would enjoy automatic entry with no registration necessary.

The "patrial" designation is transparently racist and was promptly branded as such by Mark Bonham-Carter, chairman of Britain's Community Relations Commission. In overwhelming majority, "patrials" would be whites from Canada, Australia, New Zealand or from families that once manned the outposts of empire. Mr. Bonham-Carter and other specialists thus regard the bill as racist, divisive and unnecessary. Its real purpose is strictly political: to keep an unwise Conservative campaign pledge and to appease followers of the right-wing Tory demagogue, Enoch Powell. Its effects would be to unravel much progress made on the racial problem in Britain in recent years and to erode further the already tenuous ties that link the mother country with non-white members of the Commonwealth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1896

MADRID—Riotous scenes occurred at Barcelona today. Ten thousand people under the presidency of four Republican Deputies carried out an anti-American demonstration. The United States Consulate was strongly guarded, but on passing it the crowd whistled and groups attempted to force an entrance, obliging the police to charge with drawn swords. The crowd subsequently handed the mayor a strong complaint against the American Senate's reaction to the Cuban crisis.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1921

LONDON—Duisburg and Ruhrdorf, two Ruhr towns, will be in the hands of Allied troops within 48 hours from noon tomorrow, unless the Germans then agree to accept the Paris (treaty) terms. In meetings of the Allied financial, judicial and military experts throughout today, the plans were successfully matured. It was agreed that the customs control should not be applied at once and that the British Fleet should not seize the seaports.



A British Boot

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Try to imagine an American federal law authorizing the Attorney General to deport any alien whose presence he declared would not be "conducive to the public good." Imagine further that the accused alien would have no right to a statement of reasons, a hearing, or access to the courts.

"Don't give John Mitchell ideas," a voice of conscience whispers; but the truth is that not even the present Attorney General of the United States would contemplate trying to acquire that kind of unreviewable power over the lives of individuals. It is not the American system.

But that is exactly what Mitchell's nearest British equivalent, the home secretary, has just proposed by way of a change in British law. And hardly anyone in this country has blinked an eye.

Reginald Maudling, Home Secretary of the Conservative British government, was regarded, when he took office, as a particularly amiable man, one who would avoid the pitfalls of excessive zeal that always threaten law-enforcement officials. He has turned out to be surprisingly insensitive to almost unreviewable power over the lives of individuals. The proposal to give him such a sweeping power of deportation—one staggering to the American imagination—has much more behind it than Maudling's personal beliefs. It reflects a deep philosophical difference in the approach to democratic government on opposite sides of the Atlantic.

The American Way

We Americans like to say that we have a government of laws, not men. By that we mean that the decisions of individual government officials are subject to challenge through a legal process. A written constitution provides a formidable check. The last word very often lies with the courts.

The British system could well be described as one of men, not laws. And it is not only that there is no written constitution, and therefore no judicial supremacy. The whole tradition here is to vest broad discretion in individual officials. From the customs man at London Airport to the home secretary, everyone operates under fewer rules than his American equal. The procedure used does not matter much so long as he reaches a reasonable result.

The theory that justifies such official power in a democracy is the parliamentary system. If a minister goes wrong, under that theory, Parliament will call him to account. Justice Felix Frankfurter, the greatest of American Anglophiles, used to talk about the case of Miss Eardley, who provoked an instant parliamentary outcry when she was questioned improperly by the police. That kind of reaction was the basis of the justice's faith in parliamentary democracy.

It is an appealing theory, no doubt of it. Any American might admire a country where all the elaborate mechanism of judicial review is unnecessary, where the legislature has the time and sensitivity to correct all of a modern society's injustices and administrative obscures. But it is only a theory.

When Maudling orders some person's deportation, he has to do so on the advice of his civil servants. But those officials have their own bias, and without an adversary hearing there is no test of truth. It is as Justice Jackson said years ago in an immigration case: "I am sure the officials here have acted upon information which, if it stood the test of trial, would justify their order. But not even they know whether it would stand this test."

For is Parliament a real corrective. The House of Commons is so busy these days that very few individuals can hope to attract its attention to a case of claimed injustice. And if members of the House did raise a question, there is no assurance that a home secretary would tell even them the real reasons for his action.

Such considerations led many legal authorities in Britain to feel, in recent years, that Britain should have a system of law in immigration cases: a system of

hearings and appeals. Parliament created one two years ago. Now Maudling, moved by a recent case with security implications, has proposed the undermining exception that there shall be no hearing or appeal if he declares someone's presence here not "conducive to the public good."

As long ago as 1903, the American Supreme Court held that the least regarded alien should not be deported "without opportunity, at some time, to be heard." The broad reason for a society to give everyone that right was stated later by Justice Jackson. Fairness, he said, is "not for the sole benefit of the accused. It is the best insurance for the government itself against those blunders which leave lasting stains on a system of justice."

Maudling's proposal, even against the background of philosophical differences, would renew most Americans' preference for their own system of law and especially for the watchful eye of the Supreme Court.

A Shout in the Dark

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—At first glance, President Nixon's second State of the World message looks like a blare of self-praise. It recounts Mr. Nixon's every deed and has quotes enough to warrant the title "Thoughts of Chairman Richard."

But everywhere in the document there are submerged concessions to the administration's critics. The total effect is a somber acknowledgment that the policies described may not be working.

Take the definition of the Nixon Doctrine. The message says: "We recognize that the doctrine, like any philosophic attitude . . . is not a detailed design. In this case, ambiguity is increased since it is given full meaning through a process that involves other countries . . . for the doctrine's full elaboration requires their participation."

In sum, the doctrine is what others think it is. It is a kind of Forbach test. Which is precisely what critics have been saying.

On Vietnam, the message indicates that the President will not accept the rapid pullout advocated by many senators and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. Neither will he accept political compromise in Saigon as a price of promoting the talks in Paris. On the contrary, the purpose of Vietnamization has been to give the North Vietnamese an "incentive to turn to negotiations rather than protracted war."

Limits Conceded

But the message concedes that this policy "cannot, except over a long period, and the war altogether." It further acknowledges that as American troop strength declines, the chances of inducing negotiations diminishes. It says: "As our forces decline, the role we can play in many aspects of a settlement is also bound to decline."

In Europe, the message affects to "welcome" Chancellor Willy Brandt's Eastern policy. But it also validates the charge that Washington has been sufficing

the policy in a miasmic cloud of suspicion and mistrust. Thus, Brandt's Ostpolitik is made to sound like the German model of Prime Minister Edward Heath's intention to see that "British policies are determined by British interest." On top of that put-down, the Bonn regime is warned that "a differentiated detente limited to the U.S.S.R. and certain Western allies but not others would . . . turn the desire for detente into an instrument of political warfare."

As to the Middle East, the message pushes once again the American peace initiative. The Arabs are to accept an agreement with Israel. Israel is to withdraw from territories occupied in the Six-Day War of 1967. The pre-war Israeli frontiers, the message says with new precision, are to be modified only by "insubstantial changes."

The Arms Issue

But the report acknowledges that the initiative is not now being pursued jointly with the Soviet Union. It contains a detailed description of what happened to the effort undertaken last year to achieve peace in the Middle East without Soviet cooperation. That attempt to put over a made-in-America settlement yielded tension between this country and Israel, Arab cries of Israeli treachery and—the better to show that if peace did come it was thanks to Russian pressure—further Soviet military penetration.

In the matter of arms control, the President acknowledges that the Russians have advanced a proposal for limiting deployment of the main defensive weapons, the antiballistic missile. But the President dismisses an ABM-only accord as a "mere token agreement."

That means that he wants to build onto an ABM accord an agreement including offensive weapons. But the President complicates that task by arguing that the multiple warheads which might in future be added to the Russian SS-9 missile are some-

Piero Sanavio From Rome:

Italy is still a country where things are not important for what they actually are, but for what they may be made to appear to be.

ROME—Italy's half-million professional men are restless these days: they have frenzied themselves into a fighting mood. On Feb. 4 and 5, attorneys, corporation lawyers, architects, civil engineers, surveyors, surgeons, general practitioners, financial agents, stock brokers and bookkeepers joined forces and went on their first nationwide strike. Wildcat strikes are called for in the coming months.

Here, on the 4th, a long and compact procession of well-dressed gentlemen, carrying posters and led by cheerleaders, blocked for half a day the already chaotic motor traffic of the city. Not many years ago, Prince Alessandro Torlonia used to tie up traffic once a week by moving his precious stable of thoroughbreds across Rome at the height of the rush hour. Unlike Prince Torlonia's well-behaved thoroughbreds, the Roman professional men didn't move on; they occupied the square in front of the Palazzo Chigi, where Premier Emilio Colombo and his staff have their offices. A delegation of strikers wanted to be received by the premier himself but was met instead by only an under secretary. Papal nuncios of Italian politics!

In Milan, striking lawyers invaded the court of justice, interrupting judicial activities, exchanging of abuse between striking and non-striking attorneys led to a fistfight. Carabinieri intervened tactfully, almost surreptitiously, and quickly restored peace. However, six attorneys opposed to the strike were sent by their striking colleagues to appear before the powerful Consiglio dell'Ordine, the Italian lawyers' professional board.

The Italian professional men are protesting the new income tax reform which parliament is now discussing point by point. Only its first four articles have, as yet, been approved. According to these, a duty of 12.5 percent (19 percent, actually, because of additional taxes) will from now on be levied on two-thirds of all payments (net, that is, less professional expenses) received by professionals from local and public corporations, companies, associations and contractors. This 19 percent duty is to be considered as a partial advance payment on the taxes that professionals are expected to pay later, on the basis of their income-tax returns. The approved articles of the new law also state that professionals should keep account books of their earnings and that the books may be subject to control by revenue officials.

Italian professionals feel that the government is being too hard on them. They claim that the new tax reform puts them on

the same level as shopkeepers and, besides, infringes on their rights to professional secrecy. As expected, the professionals who are the best organized for the fight are those who have the most to lose.

The most vocal group is the lawyers. In the best Spanish and South American traditions, Italy is still a country where things are not important for what they actually are, but for what they may be made to appear to be. The role of lawyers is thus fundamental to the welfare of the nation. In recent years the corporation of Italian lawyers had broken up into three main groups, along political lines. On the occasion of the tax reform, however, the corporate spirit has proved stronger than political loyalties.

The same may be said of physicians, whose importance and authority are directly proportional to their income.

Here, as in most parts of the world, I suppose, the medical profession is now mainly taken up by persons who want to be of service to mankind and at the same time make a fast buck and obtain a respected social status. Most medical students go through unpeakable difficulties in order to get their degrees. As soon as they can practice as full-fledged doctors, they abandon even the appearance of professional ethics; they want to make up for the lean years behind them.

The 'Pilot Fish'

According to reports, the habit of buying and selling patients who are on the national insurance plan is widespread in Italy, among practicing doctors. A large practice is the first step toward social recognition. A patient on the national plan represents a steady income; the state will pay for him no matter what. Consequently, he is usually treated for such diseases as he may think he has, but not for those he may actually have. Young doctors believe that these patients should never be analyzed. "If they are happy," they reason, "they will behave like pilot fish; they'll say good things about their doctor and eventually bring in the big game—patients who can pay by themselves."

The tax reform, good or bad as it may be, some minor points are being criticized by specialists, mainly on effect on the part of the Italian government's control tax evasion. According to two recent inquiries, led respectively by Prof. Aristide Mondani of Mediolanum and Dr. Vincenzo Mareca, who is inspector-general of the Ministry of Finance, the percentage of Italian tax-evaders is highest among professionals. For some professional groups the tax-evasion "propensity rate" is 71 percent. In 1970 only 137,000 professionals filed income tax returns. They declared an average per-capita income of less than 3 million lire (about \$5,000) a year, or about \$460 a month. The figure is highly improbable; \$400 is what a specialized industrial worker earns a month.

In all of Italy, only 193 professionals declared incomes higher than \$5,000 a year—39 of them were lawyers, 103 physicians. Of these 32 lawyers, 19 live in northern Italy and 13 in Rome—none in the south. Traditionally the breeding place for Italian lawyers is that part of the country to the south of Rome.

—Letters—

The Alsop Trail

It is not really that matters so much at the White House today, but the growing distortions from reality which are accepted by Henry Kissinger as being true. The extreme America from Vietnam, President Nixon must cut the Alsop Trail—the interrupted trail of lies and half-truths flowing between Saigon, the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House.

Cutting the Alsop Trail should prove far less wasteful in human lives and less problematic than the recent probes against the Ho Chi Minh Trail, in Laos and Cambodia.

President Nixon could probably achieve a decisive result by picking up a phone and abruptly requesting a few on-the-spot resignations.

JEAN DAVIDSON,
Saché, France.

04010150

Seen as Prelude to Party Congress

Russia Reduces Some Consumer Prices

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 1 (NYT).—Russians awoke this morning to find that prices on washing machines, electric razors, ballpoint pens and some other consumer goods had been reduced as part

of the government's policy of bringing down the price of goods no longer in tight supply. The announcement in Pravda, the Communist party paper, was not met by any noticeable surge of consumer interest in those particular items since the previous price was not so high as to discourage purchasers and many of the items were no longer in much demand.

The lower price is thought to have two purposes: to aid in the current pre-congress campaign to convince the people that the regime is working for their welfare and to help in clearing shelves of goods often difficult to sell, such as obsolete small-screen television sets.

In the directives for the 1971-75 five-year plan, which will be presented to the 24th party congress when it convenes on March 30, the leadership emphasized a rise in the standard of living.

At the GUM department store, the largest in Moscow, the new prices were announced in several of the departments affected. Hand-painted signs had glass marks through the old prices and the new ones were listed next to the old.

The Kharkov electric razor, for instance, the most expensive on sale in GUM, was reduced in price from the equivalent of \$30 to \$24. Similar 20 percent cuts were available on cheaper models as well.

The prices of ballpoint pens, once a rarity in the Soviet Union but now produced in abundance, were cut on the average by 50 percent. A serviceable ballpoint pen now costs about 77 cents instead of \$1.54.

Most Soviet consumer items are priced higher than comparable goods in the West because of a deliberate pricing policy to limit demand as well as to ensure a high sales tax to the state. But as goods become increasingly available, the prices are gradually brought closer to the world level.

Older-model television sets now cost about \$300. Newer sets cost about \$450. Color sets cost about \$900. The prices of models in production were to be cut on the average of 19 percent and those out of production on the average of 30 percent.

The average Russian earns only about \$130 a month. He usually spends considerably more of his earnings on durables than an American does on a percentage basis. But Russians pay very little for housing and receive free medical and education benefits.

Washing machines, none of which are fully automatic, will be cut on the average of 16 percent, Pravda said. The current price ranges from about \$90 for a model with a hand wringer to about \$160 for one that is automatic in operation but which requires the water to be put in and drained by hand.

Other goods cut were motorcycles, motor bikes and radio phonographs, as well as certain fabrics and raincoats, and a variety of chemical preparations for the kitchen.

While many consumers undoubtedly will welcome the price cuts, the principal consumer complaint is not price but shortages and poor quality. Certain household goods inexplicably disappear from sale, such as meat grinders, dishes, enameled ware and teapots. Other goods, such as refrigerators, furniture and cars have waiting periods.

High-protein foods—meat, milk, eggs—are in uneven supply—a source of complaint. People also gripe about an insufficient number of retail outlets and poor service, which requires a customer to wait a long time to make a purchase.

There have been about two announced price cuts each year in recent years, with some goods being reduced without an announcement. In addition, some popular products such as vodka and cognac were raised sharply in price last year with no announcement made. Cognac, which previously cost about \$4 a bottle, now costs about \$10 for the cheapest variety.

Although the British have sought a somewhat longer period of transition, the agreed position of the six EEC states, at a Council of Ministers meeting here, was not expected to lead to great difficulties.

The Six—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—will present their offer to chief British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon at the next negotiating session, on March 16.

The Six were unable today to reach a common position on the question of British payments to the EEC budget during a transition period. France and its partners are at odds on this. The pace of the negotiations has been slowed by an earlier decision of the Six, at French insistence, that every offer formally made to Britain must represent a common view. This means the Six must haggle many hours among themselves before sitting down to negotiate with the British.

On the question of budget contributions, the French want the



STILL GETTING HIGH—Retired Danish farmer Hans Hansen, of Tirsling, celebrated his 80th birthday by looking down on the world from a pair of stilts. Mr. Hansen, accompanied here by his great-granddaughter Jonna, has been walking on stilts most of his life.

EEC Agrees to Offer Britain 4 1/2-Year Transition Period

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, March 1 (NYT).—The Common Market's foreign ministers agreed today, as part of membership negotiations, to give Britain a four-and-a-half year period of adjustment to bring its farm prices up to the substantial higher levels prevailing in the six-nation trade bloc.

The British have had a 100-year-old policy of maintaining farm prices at or near the world market's low levels.

The European Economic Community, the bloc's formal name, has insisted, and the British have agreed, that the policy must change if the British want to join.

The British are making their third entry bid in ten years. The problem of meeting farm prices with the EEC so that British consumers do not suffer too severely is one of the last of progressively more difficult issues to resolve in the current talks.

One of the principal reasons for the strong opposition shown in British public-opinion polls to Market entry is the higher cost of food that membership would impose.

Transition Period

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Reds Attack Interior Minister

Italy's Center-Left Coalition Faces Battle in Parliament

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 1 (NYT).—Premier Emilio Colombo today started a parliamentary fight for the survival of his seven-month-old government, which has come under increasing pressure during the last few days.

Two separate votes of confidence in the Colombo cabinet, both decisive for its fate, are scheduled in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate later this week. If the government fails to win such a vote, it must resign.

Continued rioting in L'Aquila, a mountain city 50 miles north-east of here, for the fourth consecutive day today added to the strains besetting the center-left coalition on which the Colombo government is based.

The police moved armored vehicles including half a dozen personnel carriers into L'Aquila today to quell the disorders. The national police chief, Angelo Viari, who is on the scene, told newsmen today that "extremist fringes" were behind the L'Aquila troubles.

Reply to Charges

Today's repressive measures in L'Aquila were clearly meant to disprove leftist charges that the police and the government were "soft" toward neo-Fascist plotters, alleged to have fomented the disturbances in L'Aquila in the same way they were stirring recurrent violence in Reggio di Calabria in the deep south during the last eight months.

While the loudest accusations against the government are coming from the Communist party, there are also signs that leftist groups within the ruling alliance are uneasy over the seeming surge of neo-Fascism and would like sterner police action to curb it.

The main target of the Communist charges is Interior Minister Franco Restivo, who is responsible for the police. Communist spokesmen said today that their party's representatives in Parliament would demand Mr. Restivo's resignation in the forthcoming confidence debate, contending that he proved unable to stem the neo-Fascist menace.

The Communist campaign is against Mr. Restivo, a 59-year-old Christian Democrat from Sicily, seems aimed at inducing leftist Socialists and other disgruntled left-of-center members of the coalition to withhold their support from the Colombo government in the confidence votes later this week.

Mr. Colombo went to the Chamber of Deputies today to inform it officially that another member of his government, Justice Minister Orlando Resca, had resigned. Tomorrow, Mr. Colombo will make the same statement at the Senate, and debate in both houses of parliament will follow.

Partners Agree

The premier told the chamber this afternoon that all partners in the governing center-left coalition agreed that his cabinet should stay in power. Mr. Colombo made no reference to the riots in L'Aquila during his brief speech.

The premier intends to replace Mr. Resca in a cabinet shuffle if he obtains the confidence of both houses of parliament but seems determined to stick by his Interior Minister.

The justice minister is stepping down because his small Republican party, which he represented in the government, decided last Saturday to disengage itself from the Colombo administration while promising to support it generally in parliament.

The decision was prompted by a series of disagreements between the Republicans and the other

members of the government coalition—Mr. Colombo's own Christian Democratic party, the Socialists and the Unitarian Socialists—over social reform legislation.

During the last few days, some Republicans have also been critical of how the police were coping with neo-Fascist activity. The parliamentary arm of the neo-Fascist camp, the Italian Social Movement, contended in a statement today that none of the several dozens of persons detained in the L'Aquila riots was a member of any one of its organizations. However, there is a broad fringe of ultrarightist groups outside the parliamentary neo-Fascist party. These militant fringe groups are widely believed to have caused much of the violence in L'Aquila and earlier in Reggio di Calabria.

Neo Fascists Infiltrate

In both cities neo-Fascist agitators are said to have infiltrated local movements protesting against the way the new semi-autonomous regions were constructing local governmental machinery. Both cities are pitted against local rivals—L'Aquila against Pescara and Reggio against Catanzaro—in their bid for regional prestige and patronage.

Today, about 3,000 policemen were concentrated in L'Aquila. While the 2,100-foot-high city was lashed by a snowstorm, new scuffles between rioters and policemen broke out. The national police chief declared himself confident that calm would soon return to L'Aquila.

Ira Kapenstein Dies, Democratic Party Official

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).

Ira Kapenstein, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a former Washington newsmen, died of cancer early today in George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. Kapenstein, 35, had been associated with Democratic Party activities since 1955. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and longest holder of a seat in the exchange's 179-year history, died Saturday.

Mr. Kapenstein began his career as a runner and obtained his seat on the exchange in 1905. When his firm, Zimmerman and Forsythe, went out of business in 1923, he retained the seat. He was active until a month ago.

Bernardo Mattarella

ROME, March 1 (AP).—Parliamentary Deputy Bernardo Mattarella, 66, a former minister who was once publicly accused of having Mafia connections in Sicily, died today after a brief illness.

Mr. Mattarella was a leading Christian Democrat from Sicily. During the fifties and sixties, he served as minister of merchant marine, transport, foreign commerce, post and telecommunications and agriculture.

George H. Stoner

SEATTLE, March 1 (AP).—George H. Stoner, 53, senior vice president of the Boeing Co., died yesterday in a Seattle hospital where he was to undergo lung surgery.

Mr. Stoner was to have received the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's highest industry award for his role in the development of the Saturn moon-launcher rocket.

Harold Braverman

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Harold Braverman, 57, a lawyer and national director of the discrimination department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, died Saturday of arteriosclerosis in University Hospital.

Mr. Braverman was in charge of the league's investigations of discrimination in employment, education, housing and public accommodations.



BACK TO BEFORE—Clerks in a Warsaw food store revising the price labels on foodstuffs, cutting them back to levels existing before the increase last Dec. 13.

Polish Food Shops Busy on 1st Day of 20% Price Cuts

WARSAW, March 1 (UPI).—The first day of lower food prices today brought brisk business and in some cases long lines as Polish housewives bought goods at prices 20 percent less than they paid Saturday.

The reversal of December's 20 percent food price increase, which sparked strikes and riots, came on a day—Monday—when meat is never sold in shops or restaurants.

So long lines formed in front of fish and poultry shops. "I've never had so many customers on a Monday," one assistant in a fish store said.

Extra Shipments

Meat suppliers processed extra shipments for sale tomorrow. Also selling briskly were such foods as jams, some of which were cut three slots (13 cents) a jar.

The decision to reverse the price increases was announced by Premier Piotr Jaruzelski Feb. 15 after repeated demands by workers and housewives and continuing labor unrest in some centers. He said the price cuts were possible only because of credits from the Soviet Union.

The country's leaders have stressed that lower prices will work only if Poles produce more food to meet the extra demand. There is particular concern about meat production, which dropped in January.

A newspaper suggested over the weekend that Poland might have to sell beef abroad to buy pork, the most popular meat.

African Nations Drop Talks After Stalemate on Uganda

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 1 (UPI).—African foreign ministers tonight called off their conference without beginning its regular business following failure to agree on representation of Uganda at the session, conference officials said.

They made the cancellation decision after a two-hour afternoon meeting of the Organization of African Unity. The conference held a public closing session immediately.

Adjournment of the conference without a decision on who should represent Uganda raised the possibility that the new Ugandan regime of Gen. Yli Amin might take the country out of the OAU.

A spokesman for the Kampala delegation, led by Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi, said earlier today that even if the conference adjourned without doing any business the Amin government would consider withdrawal from the OAU.

OAU observers said the cancellation of the conference and the possibility of Uganda's pulling out opens a wide crack in the 41-member organization, established eight years ago.

The immediate issue was whether to test the Kibedi delegation or a rival group led by former Foreign Minister Sam Oduka, representing former President Milton Obote, whom Gen. Amin overthrew in a coup in January.

Adjournment of the conference today meant that the Uganda representation problem and more than 30 other items on the agenda have been thrown into the lap of the next ministerial and summit conferences, scheduled for June.

Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie had proposed a compromise under which the ministers would have dropped the Uganda question as well as all items on the agenda except the draft budget of the OAU.

The delegation led by Mr. Kibedi rejected this formula, according to a high-ranking member of the group. Some of Gen. Amin's supporters among OAU members, notably Liberia, said they also were against it.

A member of the Kibedi delegation said failure to seat it meant "Uganda will not have been there, and the conference will have denied it its rightful seat. This will be tantamount to the expulsion of Uganda from the OAU, and our ultimatum will apply."

Moscow Vandals Damage Cars of 2 U.S. Newsmen

MOSCOW, March 1 (UPI).—Soviet vandals damaged the automobiles of two American newsmen on Moscow streets today in apparent retaliation for damage done to Soviet-owned automobiles in America.

A car belonging to United Press International correspondent James O. Jackson was parked on a sidewalk three blocks from the Kremlin when a side window was shattered. Mr. Jackson was standing nearby. Friends in a nearby building and the vehicle was unharmed.

The automobile of Associated Press correspondent Roger Ledington had two tires punctured while it was parked outside the Supreme Court building.

Mr. Ledington said he did not immediately notice the punctures and drove away. When he stopped to inspect the tires and went off to fetch assistance, the windshield wipers were stolen, a window was smashed and side mirrors were ripped off, he said.

Jews Can Go, Says Red General

BRUSSELS, March 1 (AP).—If "some thousands" of Jews want to leave the Soviet Union they will be able to do so, Soviet Col.-Gen. David Dragunski promised today.

He added that it is difficult for them to leave now because of the situation in the Middle East.

Samouil Lazarevitch Ziva, vice-president of the Soviet bar association, said that fewer than 10,000 want to leave and many of these have not applied to do so.

He said that 10,330 had emigrated to Israel in the last ten years, 3,000 of them in 1969 and 1970.

Both men, who spoke at a news conference, belong to an official Soviet delegation that has held repeated public meetings in Brussels before and after last week's worldwide Jewish rally on the plight of Soviet Jewry.

The congress ended last Thursday with an appeal for help to get Soviet Jews the right to emigrate if they want to, or to live as Jews in the Soviet Union if they prefer to stay.

According to estimates produced at the conference, at least 80,000 Jewish families want to go to Israel.

Gen. Dragunski said he knew four families of Jews who had gone to Israel and then returned to the Soviet Union. Others in Israel had trouble leaving, he added. Israeli authorities say anyone can leave Israel who wants to.

Foreigners in Switzerland

BERN, March 1 (AP).—Of Switzerland's population of about six million persons, 981,023 are foreigners, according to latest official figures. Foreigners now represent 15.9 percent of the total population.

Greater Share

An official of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunity for the Spanish-Speaking asserted that the study should pave the way for a greater share of federal funds for his people in the fields of education and urban development.

At the same time, the official, executive director John Barreno, claimed that the study grossly underestimated the number of Spanish-origin residents in the United States.

Canada's Military Going Bilingual

OTTAWA, March 1 (UPI).—A top priority program to implement bilingualism in the Canadian military, greatly increasing the number of French-speaking officers and men, has been announced by the Canadian armed forces.

The plan, distributed Friday in a report from Gen. F.R. Sharp, chief of the defense staff, will increase the number of bilingual officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel to 40 percent by April 1, 1976 and to 60 percent by April 1980.

Of the officers and men below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 35 percent will be bilingual by 1976 and 55 percent by 1980. At present only 10 percent of officers in the armed forces are listed as bilingual.

Some Findings

Among the study's specific findings were the following:

• Spanish-origin workers are more concentrated in lower-paying occupations than other Americans. Only 25 percent of the

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U.S. Census Bureau Profiles Americans of Spanish Origin

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—The American whose family roots are in a Spanish-speaking country is a person with strong familial ties, is likely to speak Spanish as English in his home.

He is less educated than other Americans but is closing this gap. His family earns only about 70 percent of the average U.S. family's income. He is younger, more likely to be unemployed and his access to preferred white-collar jobs is considerably limited.

That profile of Americans of Spanish origin—now the largest group of foreign-born persons living in the United States—emerges from a Census Bureau analysis regarded as the most extensive social and economic

U.S. Census Bureau Profiles Americans of Spanish Origin

study of the group ever produced. It provides statistical support for the claims of Spanish-surnamed lobbying groups which contend that their constituency is disadvantaged, somewhat isolated from American life and deserving of more public attention and aid.

Greater Share

An official of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunity for the Spanish-Speaking asserted that the study should pave the way for a greater share of federal funds for his people in the fields of education and urban development.

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Artist Celebrates Birthday in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 1.—The Belgian-born, London-based Maurice Jodel is celebrating his 78th birthday with a show of sculpture and reliefs at the John Whibley Gallery, 23 Cork St., W1. There are a number of works in which he treats fiberglass in a wholly original way. In ordinary light the works appear to be earth and wood-colored relief panels, but when a strong light is placed before or behind a panel, many colors, like medieval stained glass, appear.

This is the latest innovation of one of the most energetic and creative of adopted Englishmen. Trained as an architect, he served in the Belgian Army in World War I, was sent to England and remained in 1919. Originally a painter, he virtually retired from the exhibition circuit in the late 1930s but reappeared 20 years later, still a painter. In the early 1960s he became a composer of marvellously textured wood reliefs.

From these has sprung the

"Painted Pole," by Alfred Dunn, whose work is on view at the Redfern Gallery in London.

current large display of wood reliefs, metal sculptures in the round, metal and fiberglass sculpture, fiberglass reliefs and monoliths.

To walk into the Whibley Gallery is to stray into a sort of enchanted forest. Wooden panels suddenly burst into clusters of colored blossoms (some of the fiberglass panels look like wood and are light kinetics) in which

all is on a human scale, designed to delight the viewer and the toucher. More human delight is to be found a few doors away, at 19 Cork St., at Roland, Browne and Delbanco, with Philip Sutton's paintings from Cornwall. Sutton is a colorist, a figurative painter, who worked in Fiji for two years in the mid-60s and has now taken a house in Cornwall, the

nearest the English coast to a Riviera.

The new paintings are almost all of the sea, the bright green foliage and the rolling headlands of the Cornish river estuaries and the seaboard. The exceptions are a few almost abstract climatic oils—a snowstorm, birds in a storm, sunset, clouds and sea in the classical Constable tradition and four flower pieces, each charmingly titled with the name of one of his four children. These are, in truth, anything but still lifes, for they vibrate with all the colors of earth and air, flashing across the canvas like gigantic fireworks. This is a happy, lively exhibition, art made for enjoyment by a man who enjoys life.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK.—This is how critics rate new movies in New York:

"Roommates," a first feature written and directed by Jack Baran, 28, was panned by The Times reviewer: "The most depressing thing about 'Roommates,'" declared Vincent Canby "is that I doubt anybody required Baran to prostitute his talent or compromise his art. He opted to make a very bad commercial movie about alienation because I suspect—it was the best he could do."

"Wuthering Heights," directed

by Robert Fuest with screenplay by Patrick Tilley, won scant praise from Times man Canby: "If you squint your eyes and look around and beyond the actors carrying on in the middle of the stage, mostly as if they were on a hysterical panic, you can get some sense of the magnificence of the Yorkshire moors. Such peripheral things describe Miss Brontë's marvelous and demented Beathcliff and Cathy in ways that are quite beyond the capabilities of the movie's principal performers." Timothy Dalton and Anna Calder-Marshall play the star-crossed lovers. As did the 1939 film version, this adaptation confines itself to the first half of the novel.

Vienna Opera

Mozart's "Idomeneo" will re-enter the repertoire of the Vienna State Opera March 13 in a new production by Václav Kšilík, with Waldemar Kmentt in the title role, Sena Jurinac as Elettra and Lisa Della Casa as Ilia.

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Introducing the Audience in Paris To Yet Another American Playwright

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 1.—Laurent Terzieff is the best judge of scripts in the French theater and one of its finest actors. Before anyone here had heard their names, he pioneered the early works of such American authors as Albee ("Zoo Story") and "American Dream" and Schlegel ("The Typist," "The Tiger" and "Luv"). Tapping the treasury of Russian literature, he has acted in adaptations of two fascinating psychological dramas by Andrejev: "Thought" and "The Waits of the Dogs."

At the Théâtre Gaîté-Montparnasse, Terzieff is now introducing Paris audiences to another novice American playwright, Israel Horowitz, who has something of a reputation off-Broadway and who wrote the scenario for that rah-rah-revolution movie about contesting underdogs, "The Strawberry Statement."

The two short plays that Terzieff has selected are "It's Called the Sugar Plum" (Sue d'Orge) and "The Indian Wants the Bronx." "L'Indien Cherche Le Bronx." Both reveal Horowitz as a talented beginner with an assured theater sense and a gift for attention-holding dialogue.

"The Indian Wants the Bronx" might have been set down as a Grand Guignol act a few years ago, but from accounts of the increasing crime rate in New York City it may well be a slice of life. One has the eerie feeling that it is a dramatization of a newspaper item.

An East Indian who speaks no English is waiting for a bus on a lonely corner. His tattered, bizarre clothes and dark complexion excite the curiosity of two morose, young loafers. Idle and vicious, they taunt and bully him. His utter helplessness spurs their sadistic fury and, having exhausted their verbal insults, they resort to physical violence.

This graphic, sinister scene of stark realism has more than contemporary sociological interest. It expresses compellingly the plight of the unprotected stranger in an alien land where his mere presence arouses savage resentment. The ugly surface action is supported by the larger implications of the theme.

Dallo, the French star who has spent much time on the American screen, is the doomed Indian and, though accorded not a single comprehensible line, succeeds by his pantomime and untranslatable mutters, in creating a martyr of moving dignity and sharp pathos. Terzieff and Philippe Ogouz are masterfully persuasive as his executors and the powerful little play has an abiding intensity.

"It's Called the Sugar Plum" is in a lighter vein which lends the evening a neat balance. It is a farce, but a black-rimmed farce for it begins with a funeral announcement. A college student has accidentally run over one of his classmates and the infuriated

ed fiancée of the latter comes to call on the reckless driver. He is something of a simpleton, a case of arrested development, but the bereaved girl is consoled by his naïveté. She falls in love with him. That is all, but Terzieff as the gangling Peter Pan and Colette Castel as the intruder whose vengeance melts to affection, play the scene perfectly.

Adamo is a charm singer whose charm actually exists outside the imagination of his press agent. At the Olympia, these nights it operates like magic. His ingratiating manner before the microphone wins half the battle at once. His presence, like his voice, has a wistful appeal, the irresistible appeal of a stray dog or a lonely child. There is always an infinitely touching quality to all he does. It may be studied, it may be measured, it may be an "act," but what matter? It comes across the footlights with a hundred times more impact than the hopped-up, aggressive gyrations and raucous self-endorsements of some of his rivals. It is cool, it is smooth and it is extremely engaging.

His new songs, like his old ones, are exceedingly simple, their lyrics and their melodies unmarked by the slightest pretense. Their delivery, though often negotiated out of the side of the mouth, is unassuming, perhaps a bit shy. Don't miss this performance, one that is deservedly so popular.

On the accompanying program are the duets of Gilles Marval and Marie Labbé—who also renders some solo—the droll, knockabout trio, Les Tontons, Francis Brunn, a juggler of genius who swings the Indian clubs with the ease of a tumbler, and Zanini and his brass band. The last of these may induce some nostalgia for it might well have opened a matinee at Loew's 88th Street in 1924.

A disciple of Zola—Henri Geard, unless memory fails—once announced that he would carry naturalism to its ultimate end by writing a novel in which absolutely nothing happened. One wonders whether Jean-

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are passionate gamblers. At the roulette table, the management has observed, there is perfect co-existence between Arab and Jew. The Italians are adored for their note of fever pitch. The Swiss bet carefully and usually withdraw before their losses become too great.

There are 15 tables of European roulette and one of American roulette. The latter generally is ignored, Black Jack, an import from the U.S. as of last June, is tremendously popular. It is conceded that if you have a prodigious memory, with Black Jack you have a chance.

The banque à tout va draws the real sports who will put as much as 2,000 francs on the flip of a card. Five hundred croupiers are

Claude Carrière made a wager that he could write a play in which nothing happens as one sits before "Le Client" at the Mithridate.

The scene is a bankrupt Paris bar where things are so bad that its pimp proprietor is thinking of seeking honest employment. The bar girls wait in vain for a customer to rook and, when a passer-by stops in inidiotism for a quick drink, he is bullied into going upstairs with one of the strains. Then the manager and the other girls discuss how pleasant life is in the country.

As every exchange in this play is resoundingly banal, one suspects that Carrière, author of the amusing "L'Aide-Mémoire" composed it with tongue-in-cheek. But why? It is he who is the butt of the bad joke.

The Divonne Complex: A Miniature UN

By Naomi Barry

DIVONNE, France.—France has 152 casinos. The Abon Ben Adhem leading all the rest as far as gross receipts are concerned is at Divonne les Bains.

During the past year 27.08 million francs were hauled in across its green baize tables.

That is over \$5 million, a big swallow of chips. Nearest competitor was the Palais de la Méditerranée at Nice, where the take was 19.1 million francs.

Third place goes to the Palm Beach casino in Cannes. Now everyone knows about the glamour of Nice and Cannes, so you sort of expect this kind of high life from them. Divonne, on the other hand, is like a homely waitress without flash to whom everyone pays court, muttering: "Well, really she has something."

Until Divonne became such a big money grabber, this small town at the foot of the Jura on the eastern fringe of France was celebrated mainly for its sedative qualities.

Sleep Resort

The climate is soporific, perhaps due to the miasma emanating from nearby Lake Geneva. As a sleep resort, Divonne probably lulls a big gambler into enduring his losses with more equanimity. There is a three-week water cure which is supposed to reduce a nervous type down to a state of placid phlegm. The waters of Divonne are not imbued but are employed in a hose treatment on the bodies of the nervous wrecks. The cure doctors are also schooled in psychiatry.

Divonne is 12 miles from Geneva just over the border and is linked by a fast autoroute. There is so much back and forth traffic that the douaniers must occasionally get the impression that they are traffic policemen rather than customs officials. A taxi ride costs just under \$4. There is a regular bus service from Geneva to the casino three times a day and twice a day from Lausanne.

Around here they don't talk about amusement in terms of "attractions" but in terms of "distractions." As a "distraction," Divonne is the Jewel of the western half of Switzerland.

Someone recently calculated that for every passenger clocked through the Geneva airport a corresponding ten francs per head is dropped in the casino.

Japanese

Citizens of 130 countries checked in at Divonne last year: Black Africa is on the rise; Japanese tourism has increased so much that the casino, which prints the rules of its games in French and in English, is planning soon to bring out a Japanese edition. The casino is like the United Nations "in camera." Representatives from the Middle East can always be counted on for heavy stakes. Jews of all nations also

are passionate gamblers. At the roulette table, the management has observed, there is perfect co-existence between Arab and Jew. The Italians are adored for their note of fever pitch. The Swiss bet carefully and usually withdraw before their losses become too great.

There are 15 tables of European roulette and one of American roulette. The latter generally is ignored, Black Jack, an import from the U.S. as of last June, is tremendously popular. It is conceded that if you have a prodigious memory, with Black Jack you have a chance.

The banque à tout va draws the real sports who will put as much as 2,000 francs on the flip of a card. Five hundred croupiers are

year send applications begging for the chance to work at Divonne because of the fat pickings. Croupiers work without salary and earn tips alone. Strict gaming etiquette demands that each winner toss a percentage of his gain to the personnel.

The physical complex consists of the casino, three hotels, a golf course rated as one of the most beautiful in Europe, and a charming small theater restored in the 18th-century style.

During the early '60s, Divonne was briefly owned by a group of American investors. It was an emotional holocaust with too many switches of partners. The casino and its annex distractions are now partially in the more controlled hands of a Rothschild.

Music in London

Girl Fiddlers Galore

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 1.—Suddenly it seems like old times: Girl fiddle players galore, some of them even playing the good old concertos that young ladies and some not so young, have always loved to play—the Glazunov Concerto in G-minor and Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole."

Sylvia Marcovici, from Romania, has just made a debut with the London Symphony Orchestra. Mayumi Fujikawa, from Japan via Antwerp, played the Brahms D-minor, Friday night, with the London Philharmonic. Kyung Wha Chung, from Korea via the Juilliard School of Music in New York, is doing a BBC-TV special with André Previn, and will play the Stravinsky concerto with him and the Liverpool Philharmonic on April 1. And Ida Haendel, from Poland via Montreal, plays with the London Philharmonic on March 21.

Miss Marcovici, a raven-haired beauty of 18, and winner of last autumn's Georges Enesco competition in Bucharest, played the Glazunov, and Miss Haendel will play the Bruch. If we are to hear the Lalo, it may well be from Miss Marcovici. To an interviewer here who asked her why she was digging up the Glazunov she said:

"It is correct for me. The first part has such musicality, and the second part, such temperament and technique. Ja. OK? Maybe Glazunov's music is not so good, but then Lalo's 'Symphonie Espagnole' is not so good, either, and people like it. When you play well, you think it is good music."

At the Royal Festival Hall, Thursday night, she played it very well, indeed, fluently, securely and, when the time came, brilliantly. I couldn't hear Miss Fujikawa, but a critic who did described her as "a light-toned but incisive player with a delightfully easy and fluent bowing arm, looking as yet for no deep meanings in music." The Glazunov might be for her, too, or the "Symphonie Espagnole."

Women violinists have always been in short supply, and in even shorter demand, especially in recent years when even the men have been having a hard time of it as recitalists, if not as soloists. None of them has attained the heights of Glinette Neveu occupied when she died in an airplane disaster twenty years ago.

Whether any of this generation will revive our memory of her remains to be seen. But it is also to have them around and to hear the affectionately remembered old chestnuts trotted out by pretty young ladies with talent and accomplishments to match their looks.

As Sylvia Marcovici said: When you play them well "you think it is good music." It is.

Sylvia Marcovici

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Ballet in Zurich

The premiere of a new ballet program coupling "Polovtsian Dances" to Borodin's music from "Prince Igor," and "Casse" is scheduled for March 5 at the Zurich Opera, with subsequent performances on March 12, 14, 20, 24 and 28. The staging and choreography of both are by Nicolas Berliozoff (based on Fokine for the Borodin work); sets and costumes by Max Rathenberg.

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Enquiries concerning this post may be addressed to the Chief, Personnel Services, United Nations Office at Geneva, Palais des Nations, 18, Switzerland. The closing date for applications, which should give details of career and relevant experience, will be April 2, 1971.

سكوت الاصل

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1971

Page 1

Schiller Hits Overseas Rate Moves

Long Term Credit Planning Impossible

FRANKFURT, March 1 (UPI)—The West German central bank is unable to plan long-term domestic credit policies because of the influence of measures adopted by foreign countries, according to Economics Minister Karl Schiller.

At yesterday's opening of the five-day Frankfurt Spring Fair, he said the Bundesbank is making decisions "from fortnightly meetings to fortnightly meetings," never looking more than one session ahead, and other actions will be forced to take it by steps taken by foreign banks.

Specifically, he cited "certain foreign interest-lowering tendencies and the consequent movement of the money market."

High Rates
 In West Germany, with a current money market rate of 8 percent, "it is a favorite at present for investors who pour foreign currency into the country in order for it to earn more, and to the money market."

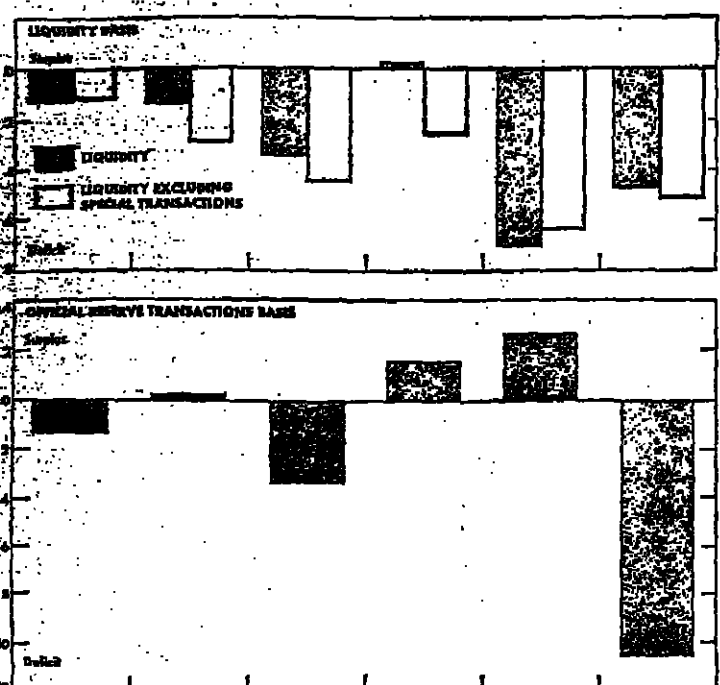
However, Mr. Schiller said the Bundesbank would continue its restrictive credit policies, which he claimed already have had the effect of lowering the temperature of the overheated West German economy.

The future trend of the economy, he said, should be clear enough for a review of the medium-term plan by August or September.

Three times this year, he said, the minister also reiterated his Europe-wide plea to the nation's trade unions to temper their pay demands and to employers to hold prices down.

Mr. Schiller said prices this year should not be allowed to increase by more than 3 percent, and "real" wages by no more than 7 percent. He said the country could not afford a repetition of last year's situation, when wages and fringe benefits added up to an average 17.6 percent increase in remuneration.

However, Mr. Schiller ruled out direct intervention on the wage-price front.



PAYMENTS PICTURE—The chart, drawn by the N.Y. Fed., excludes the initial quota of special drawing rights as well as special transactions. The figures at left are \$ billions.

'Major Problems' for Dollar Seen Possible by N.Y. Fed

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT)—"Major problems" for the dollar could develop in world money markets unless the United States succeeds in reducing the deficit in its international balance of payments, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York warns in its 1970 annual report released yesterday.

Alfred Hayes, N.Y. Fed president, noted that "the easing of credit at home imposed a heavy burden on our international payments position."

"Although no serious repercussions developed during 1970, it became increasingly clear that our international payments problems will require close official attention in 1971," he said.

Worries Grow
 The N.Y. Fed believes that the "exceedingly steep" drop in short-term interest rates in recent months has contributed to new outflows of dollars that "have been worrisome to our foreign friends."

For this reason, the bank believes that some stabilization in short-term money costs would be useful.

The bank believes, according to authoritative sources, that there is "always a possibility" that the Federal Reserve Board will decide to reduce the reserves that its member commercial banks must hold against their deposits.

The effect of such an action would be to promote further monetary expansion without putting the sort of downward pressure on short-term interest rates that would result from the Fed supplying the same amount of reserves through additional purchases of Treasury bills.

A scarcity of Treasury bills in the money market at present has been "troublesome" in pushing short-term rates downward, the N.Y. Fed believes.

The impression gained was that the New York bank would be likely to oppose a substantial further easing of credit, on the ground that it could complicate the international problem of the dollar.

It would also like to see the Federal Reserve Board—which has authority over such matters—suspend entirely the interest rate ceilings on bank certificates of deposit of more than \$100,000. Such ceilings are already suspended for deposits maturing from 30 to 89 days, and in any event money market rates are well below the ceiling levels at present.

The N.Y. Fed, it was understood, believes that present Federal Reserve policy is one designed to be "accommodative" and geared to setting the stage for a "reasonable recovery" in gross national product this year.

GNP Goal
 The chances favor a continued gradual economic improvement, but to try to achieve the administration's \$1,065 billion 1971 GNP target, the bank believes, would involve overly great risks of rekindling inflation.

The New York bank believes that, overall, control of domestic inflation is the key to securing the international position of the dollar. A new international money crisis of the sort that troubled the world during 1967, 1968 and 1969 is not imminent, the bank believes. But, over the long run, foreign holders of dollars could get to the point where they would want to see these holdings settled "one way or another."

Other Ventures
 Bank of America is already part of one such group—St. Financière Européenne de Bruxelles, which links the U.S. bank and six major European banks in financing major and long-term credits.

Last week, the six European members—Algemeene Bank Nederland, Dresdner Bank, Banque de Bruxelles, Barclays, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and Banque Paribas—announced an agreement to form a closely knit network which will take in Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank of Munich.

Bank of America officials said they do not expect to invite other banks into the venture announced today. The two operations will be independent, although it is expected they would undertake some projects jointly.

Operation of the two investment banks is scheduled to begin May 1 with an initial capital investment of \$6 million in each, and the remainder to be paid in over an indefinite period.

Bayer Profit Falls 25.6%; Revenue Up

Mitsubishi Chemical Net Edges Ahead

From Wire Dispatches

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, March 1.—Net profits at West Germany's giant chemical concern, Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, fell 25.6 percent last year, despite an 8.7 percent rise in group revenue.

Fourth-quarter results were not released, but a comparison of nine-month and full-year figures indicates that earnings were cut in half during the final three months of the year, to 52 million deutsche marks (\$14.3 million) from 104 million DM in the 1969 period.

The profit slide took hold in the third quarter, when indicated net dropped 34 percent.

Bayer has cited rising labor costs (up 20.5 percent to 1.24 billion DM in 1970), high interest costs, and softness in the synthetic fiber business as putting pressure on profits. Last year's revenue gain was less than half the 18.7 percent jump recorded in 1969.

Profits for 1970 fell to 296 million DM (\$80.9 million) from 398 million DM in 1969, with pre-tax profit off 36.2 percent to 536 million DM.

Group sales totaled 9.35 billion DM (\$2.6 billion) in 1970, up from 8.79 billion DM in 1969. Domestic sales totaled 2.754 billion DM, up 5.3 percent from 2.615 billion DM the year before, while export sales rose 7.3 percent to 3.459 billion DM from 3.223 billion DM.

Capital spending amounted to 1.119 billion DM in 1970, up from 804 million DM in 1969. The company sees capital outlays of about 700 million marks in 1971, it said.

Group sales in the fourth quarter rose 9.7 percent to 2.423 billion DM from 2.208 billion DM in the like 1969 period. Of the total, domestic sales accounted for 695 million DM, up 4.4 percent, and exports were 868 million DM, up 8.7 percent.

Mitsubishi Chemical
 TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Chemical Industries said today that after-tax profits rose 2 percent to 3.12 billion yen (\$8.7 million) in the six months ended Jan. 31 from 3.05 billion yen in the previous period.

Gross sales climbed 7.5 percent to 110.43 billion yen (\$909.2 million) from 102.63 billion yen.

Mitsubishi said in the six months ending July 31 it expects gross sales to total 115 billion yen and profits to reach 3.2 billion yen.

Minsec Ruled Bankrupt by Australia Court
 SYDNEY, March 1 (Reuters).—Mineral Securities Australia Ltd. (Minsec), which last month asked the Sydney Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares, was ruled bankrupt today, and an official liquidator appointed by the court.

A Sydney court was told that Minsec had total liabilities of \$70 million (Australian) and assets of \$105 million.

Minsec attorneys opposed the court order, saying that if the firm's assets were to be sold at current market value, the directors believed there would be a surplus of more than \$17 million after secured and unsecured creditors were paid.

Minsec made its unprecedented request to the stock exchange in the process of preparing a revised statement of accounts for the six months to Dec. 31 which transformed a \$3.5 million profit into a \$2.28 million loss. Trading in Minsec shares, as well as in the shares of its 12 associates and subsidiaries, was subsequently suspended.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Exim Bank to Roll Notes Over

The U.S. Export-Import Bank plans to roll over (or reoffer) a major portion of its \$1.5 billion of Eurodollar notes as they come due, and foresees the possibility of a third and final \$500 million issue shortly, Treasury officials say. Any further operation to soak up Eurodollar repayments by U.S. commercial banks would be executed through some other semi-government institution. The Exim Bank's latest \$500 million offering of 5 1/8 percent, three-month notes drew a total of \$1 billion in bids last week from U.S. banks' overseas branches.

ICI Unveils Cost-Cutting Plans

Imperial Chemical Industries, Great Britain's major industrial concern, says it is planning to rearrange managerial control of some of its assets in Britain, to combine assets using similar technologies, and to improve market orientation in order to reduce costs. The changes will result in the dismissal of 1,000 to 1,500 of ICI's 40,000 employees. ICI earnings fell 7.5 percent last year and the firm predicts that 1971 will be a "difficult year." Chairman Sir Peter Allen said prices will certainly rise and noted that while "we don't know what the expectations are for a satisfactory wage settlement... the unions have notified us they want substantial increases."

Texas Firm Cuts Work Force

Texas Instruments cut its world-wide work force to 44,752 from 58,974 last year. The diversified electronics concern cited "the many adjust-

U.S. Steel Raises Some Prices

U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest producer, has announced an increase of 8.8 percent in the prices of alloy steel plates, effective April 1. Alloy steel plates comprise about 0.3 percent of industry shipments. The price hike was the second this year. In January, the industry raised prices on steel used in construction and shipbuilding by 6.8 percent. Both hikes become effective with the expiration of 12-month price guarantees attached to the 1970 price increases.

French Retail Price Index Up

The French retail price index for January rose 0.7 percent to 141.1 (the 1963 base year equals 100) from 140.1 in December, the Finance Ministry announced. The latest rise was the biggest monthly gain in 12 months and was attributed largely to increases in the price of food and in transportation fares.

Belgian Price Index Climbs

The Belgian consumer price index in February rose to 116.74 (the base year 1966 equals 100) from 115.83 in January. The rise for the two first months of the year totals 1.51 percentage points, largely due to the introduction of the Common Market's value-added tax system.

Vesco Reported Taking Over, Sir Eric Resigning, at IOS

GENEVA, March 1 (AP).—Sir Eric Wyndham White has resigned as chairman of Investors Overseas Ltd., parent company of the troubled IOS offshore mutual fund group, reliable sources reported today.

IOS sources said Sir Eric, former director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs



Robert Vesco

and Trade, quit along with six other board members whose identities were not immediately available. The withdrawals reduced the size of the board to 20 from 27, a reduction that had been expected for several months.

The sources said Sir Eric will be replaced by Robert Vesco, chairman of International Controls Corp. of New Jersey, which came to the rescue of IOS last year with an up-to-\$15-million loan.

Sir Eric's reported resignation was the first word to have leaked out concerning last week's secret IOS board meeting, originally convened to work out a new re-capitalization program and approve an independent board of fiduciaries to oversee the management of IOS-sponsored mutual funds.

Sir Eric, the sources said, will continue as a consultant in charge of setting up the fiduciary board, an idea he himself proposed more than a year ago to improve the company's derided image.

IOS officials were unavailable for comment on the reports tonight, as was Mr. Vesco.



Sir Eric Wyndham White

NYSE Spells Out Stake of Institutions

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—The increasing role of institutional investors in U.S. stock markets was clearly demonstrated in a report issued over the weekend by the New York Stock Exchange.

The exchange disclosed that major institutions, led by pension funds, increased their

holdings of shares listed on the Big Board last year by \$7.8 billion and held 26.4 percent of the list's total value at year-end.

Institutional holdings amounted to 24.5 percent of the list at the end of 1969, 23.5 percent at the end of 1968 and 17.9 percent as far back as 1960.

The institutional share of Big Board stocks, in terms of market value, has doubled since 1949.

Company Reports

Am. Chain & Cable
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 210.71 201.83
 Profits (millions)... 4.83 6.01
 Per Share... 1.94 2.42

City Investing
 Fourth Quarter
 Revenue (millions)... 135.5 142.5
 Profits (millions)... 2.4 13.7
 Per Share... 0.04 0.39

Revenue (millions)... 560.2 551.1
 Profits (millions)... 47.2 42.7
 Per Share... 1.37 1.56

Johnson & Johnson
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 1,002.04 901.26
 Profits (millions)... 85.66 64.42
 Per Share... 1.51 1.27

Morrison-Knudsen
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 482.3 447.5
 Profits (millions)... -3.5 2.6
 Per Share... -0.70

Ogden Corp.
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 1,136.0 1,078.0
 Profits (millions)... 13.16 7.46
 Per Share... 1.10 0.49

National Gypsum
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 398.4 409.3
 Profits (millions)... 14.05 23.03
 Per Share... 0.84 1.29

Simmons Co.
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 271.4 254.9
 Profits (millions)... 9.07 9.37
 Per Share... 3.11 3.27

Zenith Radio Corp.
 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 575.1 678.5
 Profits (millions)... 25.7 39.6
 Per Share... 1.30 2.08

Bank of America Unveils Two International Links

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 1.—Bank of America moved into the investment banking business in a subsidiary, Bank of America Securities, today, according to a report by the bank.

Bank of America Securities will be created by the bank's largest private bank, Bank of America & Co. de Paris, and Bank of America Securities, the largest commercial bank in the United States, will own 90 percent of the investment bank's \$44 million capital stock. The remainder of the stock is already held by joint subsidiary, American Holdings, an investment company.

Bank of America Ltd. in London will be 75 percent owned by the U.S. giant and 25 percent owned by Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. It will be capitalized at \$24 million.

Executives Named
 The chief executives of both ventures will be European. Pierre Hase, director of Paribas, will head the Luxembourg venture and Sir Mark Turner, chairman of Kleinwort, Benson, will be the chief executive of the London bank.

The object is to better service multinational companies, a spokesman for Bank of America said, "by offering a full range of financial services."

Investment bank services include underwriting bond and stock

issues and arranging mergers and acquisitions. Commercial banks principally receive deposits and make short-term loans to customers.

The European partners in the joint ventures will contribute their investment banking expertise while the U.S. bank will contribute its enormous resources—its deposits total \$25 billion—and the credit capability generated by these resources as well as its long list of U.S. customers, according to spokesmen.

The announcement comes at a time when the industry both in the United States and Europe is undergoing vast change. In the United States, most major banks have become one-bank holding companies, allowing them to move into financial services fields not open to commercial banks as such.

In Europe, the industry is combining into "super banks" with leading institutions forming alliances across borders to expand and reinforce their financial potential and keep up with the needs of their corporate clients.

Other Ventures
 Bank of America is already part of one such group—St. Financière Européenne de Bruxelles, which links the U.S. bank and six major European banks in financing major and long-term credits.

Last week, the six European members—Algemeene Bank Nederland, Dresdner Bank, Banque de Bruxelles, Barclays, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and Banque Paribas—announced an agreement to form a closely knit network which will take in Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank of Munich.

Bank of America officials said they do not expect to invite other banks into the venture announced today. The two operations will be independent, although it is expected they would undertake some projects jointly.

Operation of the two investment banks is scheduled to begin May 1 with an initial capital investment of \$6 million in each, and the remainder to be paid in over an indefinite period.

Japan Reserves Up

TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Japan's external reserves rose \$336 million last month to a record \$4,868 billion, the Ministry of Finance announced over the weekend. It was the second largest increase after a rise of \$412 million last December.

U.S. Market Draws Overseas Investment

By Jack Lefler

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—Foreign companies apparently poured a record amount of money into investments in U.S. business in 1970.

Financial sources estimate the amount spent to establish or acquire U.S. subsidiaries at \$1.2 billion, compared with an official Commerce Department tally of \$1 billion in 1969.

At the end of 1970, total foreign investment here was estimated at \$13 billion. That is still a modest sum in comparison with the estimated \$70 billion value of direct American investment overseas, but one which, encouraged by favorable U.S. business reactions and the temptations of a huge market, shows every sign of growing strongly.

The Commerce Department reported at the end of 1970 that 491 foreign manufacturing and petroleum companies had 766 subsidiaries or affiliates in the United States.

Prolific Investors
 The most prolific investors are those with home bases in England, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands and France.

While entry of foreign companies into the U.S. industrial stream intensifies competition, American business sources say they prefer that to an increase of imports. The subsidiary system equalizes tax and labor and material costs, which tend to run lower abroad and make production overseas less expensive.

"It may be a portent of things to come that the largest overseas investment commitment of 1969 was made not by a U.S. firm abroad but by a British company investing in the United States," James Leontides, of the University of Pennsylvania, writes in the Columbia Journal of World Business.

Steeble Stakes
 He was referring to the purchase by British Petroleum of certain assets from Atlantic Richfield-Sinclair and the subsequent merger of those properties and other of BP's U.S. assets with Standard Oil of Ohio.

Within recent weeks, one of Europe's largest photocopy machine manufacturers, OCE-Van der Grinten of the Netherlands, entered the U.S. market by acquiring control of IOP Inc. of Illinois.

West German and Swiss companies—in particular BASF, Hoechst, CIBA-Geigy

and Stauffer—have been actively acquiring or investing in American chemical and pharmaceutical concerns.

Commerce Department figures for 1969—the latest official ones available—show that major foreign investments in American industry were \$5.3 billion in manufacturing, \$2.5 billion in petroleum, \$2.2 billion in insurance and \$1 billion in trade.

Some Apprehension
 But while the welcome mat is made highly visible, many foreign firms remain apprehensive about conditions and situations they might encounter in the highly developed and competitive U.S. market.

On official levels, they are barred by the federal government from engaging in coastal or fresh-water shipping, domestic radio communications and domestic air transport. Some states prohibit foreign ownership of land for mineral and agricultural operations and of deposit banks and insurance companies.

And a case in point of problems on the local U.S. level was BASF's January announcement that it was abandoning plans to build a \$100 million petrochemical complex on the South Carolina coast because of intense pressure from conservation groups.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
36	3 1/4	Unikat	40	27	2 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	39 1/2	10 1/2	Vanco	12	28 1/2	37 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2										

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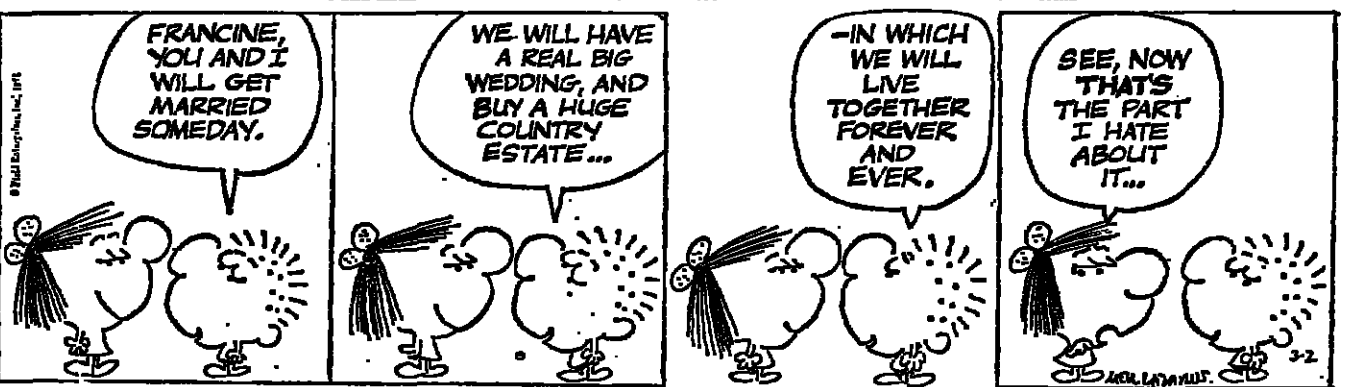
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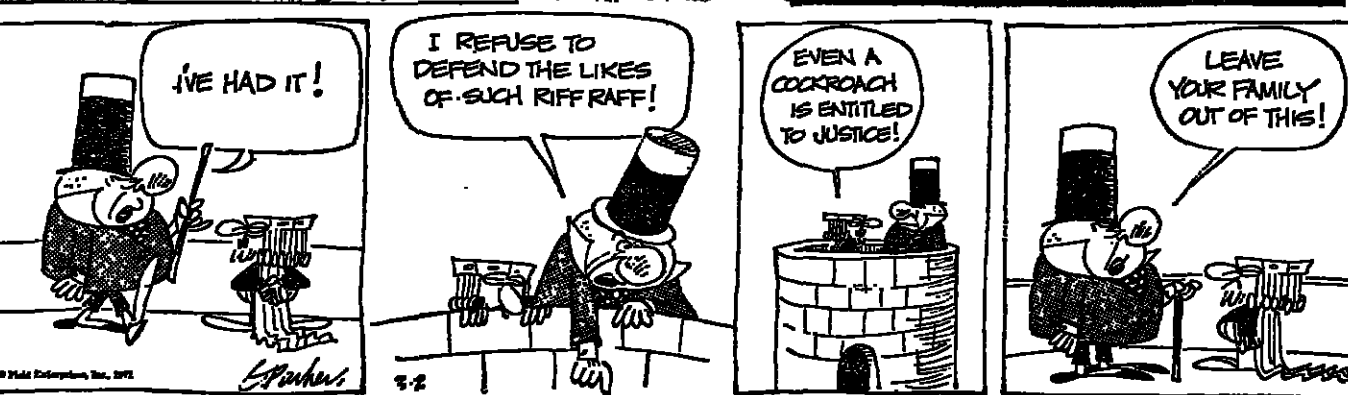
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Six clubs is an excellent contract, but is not easy to reach. North opened with two no-trump and bid three diamonds on the next round to deny a major suit when his partner bid Stayman.

When South then showed that he held a genuine club suit, North contented himself with five clubs, but his partner aggressively continued to slam.

After a spade lead, South thought he would have an easy 12 tricks by ruffing a spade in the dummy. But he had to think again when a trump lead revealed the trump division. Now it seemed that a spade ruff would leave East with a trump trick.

The alternative plan was to establish dummy's diamonds, so the declarer led a low diamond from dummy at the third trick. The king won, and the second diamond was played. South felt sure that he would be able to establish dummy's fifth diamond, if not the fourth, but the unexpected happened. West discarded a heart on the second round of diamonds.

Robbed of his chance of making his 12th trick in diamonds, South reverted to his first plan. When East won the diamond trick and returned a trump, the declarer won in the dummy and ruffed a diamond. The position was:

NORTH (D)		WEST		EAST	
♠	A K	♥	10 8 5 4 3	♠	Q 7
♥	A 10 4	♦	9 7 6 3 2	♥	Q 8
♦	Q 9 5 3 2	♣	6	♦	A J 10 8 4
♣	A K Q	♠	—	♣	10 6 5 2

The king and ace of hearts were cashed, and another diamond was ruffed. It would have been an error to ruff a heart, because East would have had a chance to discard a spade. Dummy was entered with a spade lead, and the remaining tricks were crossed.

East had to under-ruff at the 12th trick, and the slam was made by good timing.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH		SOUTH	
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass

West led the spade five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

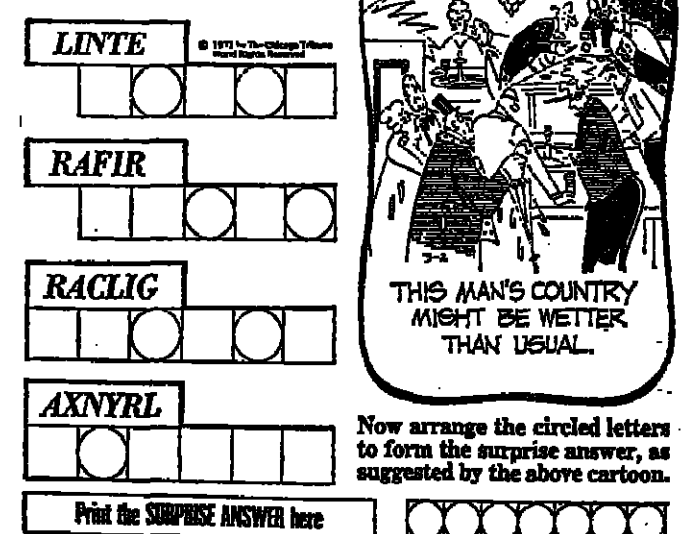
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: HAVEN ACRID BUBBLE TOWARD
 Answer: What the chair told his friend—I CAN'T BEAR HIM

BOOKS

DIDMAN

By John Speicher. Harper & Row. 262 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"REVOLUTIONS are not made," Wendell Phillips remarked. "They come." In John Speicher's bitter, corrosive and despairing novel you can watch one come. You can see its sproutings in the anarchy, festering life in the ghetto of New York's East Village, where the filth, the violence and jungle existence are barely contained by the police from spilling over into more genteel surroundings. You can see those sproutings in greener form in the smug, fastidious and fearful existence in the suburbs, where each man is trying to build up a small enclave against disaster. Speicher uses the aftermath of a Yale victory in the bowl as a metaphor to illustrate the lofty social and financial strivings of these passionate and professional Yale alumni and the vulgar and flimsy values on which they are based. It is a passage crudely written and broadly done, but nothing near the crudity and vulgarity of the people he is writing about.

And, finally, he has tried to show the seeds of revolution turning under the asphalt of big business where decision making is mindless, uncaring, impersonal and unstoppable. Such a summary makes "Didman" sound like a manifesto, a blueprint for revolt, a call to the barricades. But it isn't. There is less revolutionary rhetoric in "Didman" than in a cookbook. The novel doesn't exploit its point of view; it simply has it.

Speicher's literary devices are worth noting. The novel is written from a single, unvarying point of view—that of the central character. Everything is filtered through his consciousness, his flesh. Nothing is seen beyond his own range of vision, nothing experienced beyond his own five senses. The result is a heightened intensity in the response to each happening. The mind inside the man, the events outside feed each other. Sometimes the distinction between what is thought or felt and what has actually happened is blurred, but with-outout of reality. What difference does it make whether the particular experience is nightmare or true occurrence, especially when the nightmare is almost to be preferred? For large stretches of the novel, Speicher uses a simple, flexible, argot: highly charged, packed, grinding. The details are noisome and offensive, the images are violent, but the language is sustainably effective.

Joe Didman, Yale man, hot-shot editor, and a man reasonably well healed, is a failed loser. Deep down inside of him, there is a mechanism working that sets him against the quick victories and easy successes of the market place. Something turns him against the Ivy League values that came with his sheepskin. Asked in his capacity of editor to sponsor a book that supports a phony issue, one that will work for the benefit of the military, Didman bows out and finds himself jobless. Smoothing out the hurt edges of his separation with martinis, he ends up at home in his crummy East Village apartment, with a black girl, a policeman posing as a prostitute.

Recently divorced and paying alimony, Didman uses his disbar of an apartment to cut expenses.

Thomas Lask is a staff book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
 An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 44 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week	Last Week
1. The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger	1. The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger
2. The Godfather, P. Marlowe	2. The Godfather, P. Marlowe
3. The Godfather Part II, P. Marlowe	3. The Godfather Part II, P. Marlowe
4. The Godfather Part III, P. Marlowe	4. The Godfather Part III, P. Marlowe
5. The Godfather Part IV, P. Marlowe	5. The Godfather Part IV, P. Marlowe
6. The Godfather Part V, P. Marlowe	6. The Godfather Part V, P. Marlowe
7. The Godfather Part VI, P. Marlowe	7. The Godfather Part VI, P. Marlowe
8. The Godfather Part VII, P. Marlowe	8. The Godfather Part VII, P. Marlowe
9. The Godfather Part VIII, P. Marlowe	9. The Godfather Part VIII, P. Marlowe
10. The Godfather Part IX, P. Marlowe	10. The Godfather Part IX, P. Marlowe
11. The Godfather Part X, P. Marlowe	11. The Godfather Part X, P. Marlowe
12. The Godfather Part XI, P. Marlowe	12. The Godfather Part XI, P. Marlowe
13. The Godfather Part XII, P. Marlowe	13. The Godfather Part XII, P. Marlowe
14. The Godfather Part XIII, P. Marlowe	14. The Godfather Part XIII, P. Marlowe
15. The Godfather Part XIV, P. Marlowe	15. The Godfather Part XIV, P. Marlowe
16. The Godfather Part XV, P. Marlowe	16. The Godfather Part XV, P. Marlowe
17. The Godfather Part XVI, P. Marlowe	17. The Godfather Part XVI, P. Marlowe
18. The Godfather Part XVII, P. Marlowe	18. The Godfather Part XVII, P. Marlowe
19. The Godfather Part XVIII, P. Marlowe	19. The Godfather Part XVIII, P. Marlowe
20. The Godfather Part XIX, P. Marlowe	20. The Godfather Part XIX, P. Marlowe
21. The Godfather Part XX, P. Marlowe	21. The Godfather Part XX, P. Marlowe
22. The Godfather Part XXI, P. Marlowe	22. The Godfather Part XXI, P. Marlowe
23. The Godfather Part XXII, P. Marlowe	23. The Godfather Part XXII, P. Marlowe
24. The Godfather Part XXIII, P. Marlowe	24. The Godfather Part XXIII, P. Marlowe
25. The Godfather Part XXIV, P. Marlowe	25. The Godfather Part XXIV, P. Marlowe
26. The Godfather Part XXV, P. Marlowe	26. The Godfather Part XXV, P. Marlowe
27. The Godfather Part XXVI, P. Marlowe	27. The Godfather Part XXVI, P. Marlowe
28. The Godfather Part XXVII, P. Marlowe	28. The Godfather Part XXVII, P. Marlowe
29. The Godfather Part XXVIII, P. Marlowe	29. The Godfather Part XXVIII, P. Marlowe
30. The Godfather Part XXIX, P. Marlowe	30. The Godfather Part XXIX, P. Marlowe
31. The Godfather Part XXX, P. Marlowe	31. The Godfather Part XXX, P. Marlowe
32. The Godfather Part XXXI, P. Marlowe	32. The Godfather Part XXXI, P. Marlowe
33. The Godfather Part XXXII, P. Marlowe	33. The Godfather Part XXXII, P. Marlowe
34. The Godfather Part XXXIII, P. Marlowe	34. The Godfather Part XXXIII, P. Marlowe
35. The Godfather Part XXXIV, P. Marlowe	35. The Godfather Part XXXIV, P. Marlowe
36. The Godfather Part XXXV, P. Marlowe	36. The Godfather Part XXXV, P. Marlowe
37. The Godfather Part XXXVI, P. Marlowe	37. The Godfather Part XXXVI, P. Marlowe
38. The Godfather Part XXXVII, P. Marlowe	38. The Godfather Part XXXVII, P. Marlowe
39. The Godfather Part XXXVIII, P. Marlowe	39. The Godfather Part XXXVIII, P. Marlowe
40. The Godfather Part XXXIX, P. Marlowe	40. The Godfather Part XXXIX, P. Marlowe
41. The Godfather Part XL, P. Marlowe	41. The Godfather Part XL, P. Marlowe
42. The Godfather Part XLI, P. Marlowe	42. The Godfather Part XLI, P. Marlowe
43. The Godfather Part XLII, P. Marlowe	43. The Godfather Part XLII, P. Marlowe
44. The Godfather Part XLIII, P. Marlowe	44. The Godfather Part XLIII, P. Marlowe
45. The Godfather Part XLIV, P. Marlowe	45. The Godfather Part XLIV, P. Marlowe
46. The Godfather Part XLV, P. Marlowe	46. The Godfather Part XLV, P. Marlowe
47. The Godfather Part XLVI, P. Marlowe	47. The Godfather Part XLVI, P. Marlowe
48. The Godfather Part XLVII, P. Marlowe	48. The Godfather Part XLVII, P. Marlowe
49. The Godfather Part XLVIII, P. Marlowe	49. The Godfather Part XLVIII, P. Marlowe
50. The Godfather Part XLIX, P. Marlowe	50. The Godfather Part XLIX, P. Marlowe
51. The Godfather Part L, P. Marlowe	51. The Godfather Part L, P. Marlowe
52. The Godfather Part LI, P. Marlowe	52. The Godfather Part LI, P. Marlowe
53. The Godfather Part LII, P. Marlowe	53. The Godfather Part LII, P. Marlowe
54. The Godfather Part LIII, P. Marlowe	54. The Godfather Part LIII, P. Marlowe
55. The Godfather Part LIV, P. Marlowe	55. The Godfather Part LIV, P. Marlowe
56. The Godfather Part LV, P. Marlowe	56. The Godfather Part LV, P. Marlowe
57. The Godfather Part LVI, P. Marlowe	57. The Godfather Part LVI, P. Marlowe
58. The Godfather Part LVII, P. Marlowe	58. The Godfather Part LVII, P. Marlowe
59. The Godfather Part LVIII, P. Marlowe	59. The Godfather Part LVIII, P. Marlowe
60. The Godfather Part LIX, P. Marlowe	60. The Godfather Part LIX, P. Marlowe
61. The Godfather Part LX, P. Marlowe	61. The Godfather Part LX, P. Marlowe
62. The Godfather Part LXI, P. Marlowe	62. The Godfather Part LXI, P. Marlowe
63. The Godfather Part LXII, P. Marlowe	63. The Godfather Part LXII, P. Marlowe
64. The Godfather Part LXIII, P. Marlowe	64. The Godfather Part LXIII, P. Marlowe
65. The Godfather Part LXIV, P. Marlowe	65. The Godfather Part LXIV, P. Marlowe
66. The Godfather Part LXV, P. Marlowe	66. The Godfather Part LXV, P. Marlowe
67. The Godfather Part LXVI, P. Marlowe	67. The Godfather Part LXVI, P. Marlowe
68. The Godfather Part LXVII, P. Marlowe	68. The Godfather Part LXVII, P. Marlowe
69. The Godfather Part LXVIII, P. Marlowe	69. The Godfather Part LXVIII, P. Marlowe
70. The Godfather Part LXIX, P. Marlowe	70. The Godfather Part LXIX, P. Marlowe
71. The Godfather Part LXX, P. Marlowe	71. The Godfather Part LXX, P. Marlowe
72. The Godfather Part LXXI, P. Marlowe	72. The Godfather Part LXXI, P. Marlowe
73. The Godfather Part LXXII, P. Marlowe	73. The Godfather Part LXXII, P. Marlowe
74. The Godfather Part LXXIII, P. Marlowe	74. The Godfather Part LXXIII, P. Marlowe
75. The Godfather Part LXXIV, P. Marlowe	75. The Godfather Part LXXIV, P. Marlowe
76. The Godfather Part LXXV, P. Marlowe	76. The Godfather Part LXXV, P. Marlowe
77. The Godfather Part LXXVI, P. Marlowe	77. The Godfather Part LXXVI, P. Marlowe
78. The Godfather Part LXXVII, P. Marlowe	78. The Godfather Part LXXVII, P. Marlowe
79. The Godfather Part LXXVIII, P. Marlowe	79. The Godfather Part LXXVIII, P. Marlowe
80. The Godfather Part LXXIX, P. Marlowe	80. The Godfather Part LXXIX, P. Marlowe
81. The Godfather Part LXXX, P. Marlowe	81. The Godfather Part LXXX, P. Marlowe
82. The Godfather Part LXXXI, P. Marlowe	82. The Godfather Part LXXXI, P. Marlowe
83. The Godfather Part LXXXII, P. Marlowe	83. The Godfather Part LXXXII, P. Marlowe
84. The Godfather Part LXXXIII, P. Marlowe	84. The Godfather Part LXXXIII, P. Marlowe
85. The Godfather Part LXXXIV, P. Marlowe	85. The Godfather Part LXXXIV, P. Marlowe
86. The Godfather Part LXXXV, P. Marlowe	86. The Godfather Part LXXXV, P. Marlowe
87. The Godfather Part LXXXVI, P. Marlowe	87. The Godfather Part LXXXVI, P. Marlowe
88. The Godfather Part LXXXVII, P. Marlowe	88. The Godfather Part LXXXVII, P. Marlowe
89. The Godfather Part LXXXVIII, P. Marlowe	89. The Godfather Part LXXXVIII, P. Marlowe
90. The Godfather Part LXXXIX, P. Marlowe	90. The Godfather Part LXXXIX, P. Marlowe
91. The Godfather Part LXXXX, P. Marlowe	91. The Godfather Part LXXXX, P. Marlowe
92. The Godfather Part LXXXXI, P. Marlowe	92. The Godfather Part LXXXXI, P. Marlowe
93. The Godfather Part LXXXXII, P. Marlowe	93. The Godfather Part LXXXXII, P. Marlowe
94. The Godfather Part LXXXXIII, P. Marlowe	94. The Godfather Part LXXXXIII, P. Marlowe
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97. The Godfather Part LXXXXVI, P. Marlowe	97. The Godfather Part LXXXXVI, P. Marlowe
98. The Godfather Part LXXXXVII, P. Marlowe	98. The Godfather Part LXXXXVII, P. Marlowe
99. The Godfather Part LXXXXVIII, P. Marlowe	99. The Godfather Part LXXXXVIII, P. Marlowe
100. The Godfather Part LXXXXIX, P. Marlowe	100. The Godfather Part LXXXXIX, P. Marlowe

Told to Complete Backswing

Tip Cured Sick Putting of Nicklaus

PALESTINE, March 1 (AP)—A tip during a bridge game and a moonlight putting drill cured Jack Nicklaus' "sick" putting.

Nicklaus had lived with a sick putter for weeks when long time partner, Deane, told him to try a different putter. The tip was given during a bridge game, and Nicklaus used it to win a victory yesterday in the 33rd Professional Golfers' Association Championship.

"My wife and I got together and decided to try a different putter," Nicklaus said. "I was using a 33-inch putter, but that night a week ago Deane had told me to try a 34-inch putter."

Nicklaus said he was "finishing his backswing on the putting stroke."

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for," he said. "I picked up a putter at 11 p.m. and began hitting balls on some AstroTurf I have next to my pool."

Seven days after the moonlight practice, Nicklaus was the only man ever to win the "big four" championships twice with three victories in the Masters and two each in the U.S. and British Opens, and PGA. He captured his first PGA in 1963.

"It feels great," said Nicklaus, smiling and relaxed. "When you've done something no other man has accomplished, you have to feel wonderful. That's what we're all out here for—to separate ourselves from the masses."

Nicklaus separated himself from a brilliant group that includes Ben Hogan, Gary Player and Gene Sarazen. They had all shared the honor of winning a "grand slam" of the four major championships.

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Birthday Gift

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When Nichols accounted for his wire-to-wire verdict, the tourney was held in Jack's home city of Columbus, Ohio, and Nicklaus and Palmer tied for second.

Nicklaus now resides in Los Angeles, Fla., a few miles from here.

Nicklaus said he hadn't played this course in five years until this week. From now on, he said, his goal was to complete a "grand slam" with the Masters and British Opens, the amateur championships, and the United States and British Amateur titles, all in 1980.

For the amateur championships, he was not included and the big four world event involves the Masters and PGA instead.

LEADING FINISHERS

Jack Nicklaus \$40,000 69-69-70-73-281

Billy Casper \$22,000 71-73-71-68-283

Bob Beal \$14,200 72-74-68-69-283

Miller Barber \$8,800 72-68-70-70-283

Gary Player \$8,800 71-73-68-73-285

Shirley Hunter \$4,400 71-72-73-73-285

Dave Rill \$4,400 74-71-71-70-286

Jim Jamieson \$4,400 72-72-72-70-286

John Frawley \$4,400 72-72-72-72-287

Bob Beal \$4,400 72-72-72-72-287

Frank Beard \$4,400 74-71-72-70-284

Bob Charles \$3,400 70-75-70-72-284

Bruce Devlin \$3,400 71-72-72-72-284

Larry Rye \$3,400 71-72-72-72-284

Lee Trevino \$3,400 71-73-69-80-288

Herb Rogers \$2,700 74-71-72-71-280

Arnold Palmer \$2,700 75-71-70-73-289

Robert Named

PALESTINE, March 1 (UPI)—Jay Robert of Lafayette, Louisiana, 48-year-old 1960 PGA champion, today was named as the playing captain of the United States team which will play Britain in the annual Ryder Cup professional golf matches at the Old Warson country club in St. Louis, Sept. 16-18.

"I'm told 50 million such pills are made every year in the United States legally, and that many illegally. When taken at random, they hurt you."

"If a guy comes into my clubhouse with a hangover, I don't want him to take a pill to pull him through the game. I want him to suffer with the hangover. I also don't want some high school kid to read where a major league shortstop takes pills."

Brook paused and smiled. He was one of nine children born in El Dorado, Ark., later taught mathematics in a Chicago high school, then became one of the fastest outfielders in modern times with 438 stolen bases in nine seasons. He started poor and now carries \$100,000 a year.

"If you've got to get up for a World Series game artificially," he said, "there's something wrong with you. Just as there is for a football player who has all week to build himself up emotionally for a game, and then takes pep pills any day."

Along the Gulf Coast of Florida, where eight of the 24 teams in the major leagues spend spring training, similar views were expressed by other players, trainers and club executives. None shied from the subject of drugs; none admitted that he took any; several said they knew of abuses on other teams, and nobody reported any knowledge of "hard" narcotics in baseball.

One relief pitcher conceded that he had taken a pep pill six years ago when he had a hangover. He was called into the game that day from the bullpen and, he said, "got bombed." Another pitcher said he took a pep pill last season and pitched a shutout.

The subject arose when Kuhn announced last week that three seminars would be held soon—tomorrow in Tampa and on Wednesday in Phoenix, Ariz. They were recommended by the team physicians, who formed an organization in December to exchange information on medical matters in baseball. They will be attended by the doctors, trainers, executives, managers and players' representatives, who in turn will brief the players on each team.

"There has been in baseball," Kuhn said, "a limited use of amphetamines and barbiturates. We don't intend to allow that to develop among players. If we find it, we want to deal with it, because baseball is interested in the health and performance of its players and the integrity of the game. This means continuing education, prevention and discipline."

"You see more of it in the minor leagues than up here," said Tug McGraw, the New York Mets' relief pitcher. "I saw two guys at Jacksonville a few years ago, both on their way out, both taking pep pills. It's usually that

way. Guys who are already screwed up."

"It's not prevalent in the big leagues," said Bob Scheffing, one-time catcher who now is general manager of the Mets. "We don't allow any drugs on the Mets. Some players on some teams may take amphetamines or barbiturates, pep pills or gremlins, they're called. And when taken under prescription for things like diet control, they serve a purpose."

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